

Sup. 2

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 69

May 2, 1931

Number 18



"Maybe I'd Better Put This One in the Box"

YOU CAN INCREASE THE "DOLLAR YIELD" of YOUR TRACTOR

EVERY added hour of work you can squeeze out of your tractor increases its "dollar yield" to you. The longer it lasts, the more profit you make. Likewise it cuts into your earnings when your tractor is laid up for repairs.

Read how the Marsteen Brothers are getting a high dollar yield from their tractor.

"Four years ago we purchased a McCormick-Deering 10-20 tractor which we have used on our farm continuously since that time for general farm work. We plow on the average of 250 acres per year, and used the tractor also for discing, grinding feed, sawing wood, filling the granary, etc.

"During all of this time we have used Red Crown Gasoline and Polarine Heavy exclusively and it will probably interest you to know we have never replaced a spark plug and that the tractor has 'never missed a shot.'

"A representative of the International Harvester Company from Mankato made a thorough check on our tractor this spring and found that it was unnecessary to replace any bearings, cylinder sleeves or pistons."

(Signed) O. G. MARSTEEN
R. R. No. 6, Mankato, Minn.

NEW POLARINE BETTER YET

Hundreds of hours of work are being tacked on to the life of this tractor. Credit must be given to the motor oil for its fine job of lubrication. Even better than the "old" Polarine on which this tractor was "weaned" is the

ISO-VIS "K" is made especially for kerosene tractors. It lubricates thoroughly not only when first put into your crankcase, but right up to the time you drain it out, because Iso-Vis "K" resists dilution. Consequently, it prevents much motor trouble and costly delays.

their tractors better protection even though it is low in price. This oil is worth knowing about. Ask your neighbors, the Standard Oil tank wagon driver, or both.

New Polarine now being used. Farmers are enthusiastic about this new motor oil that came out last year. It gives

O. G. Marsteen on the tractor he tells about in his letter.

Ask the Standard Oil Agent about the Future Order Plan that Saves You Money



New **POLARINE**
 **MOTOR OIL**

25¢ A QUART
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New Iso-Vis equals New Polarine in every way and besides will not thin out from dilution. Retail, 30¢ a quart

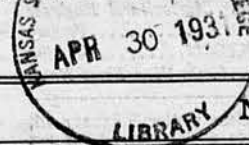
STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Indiana)

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 69

May 2, 1931



Daughters of a Proved Sire. Their Production Was 14 Per Cent Greater Than That of Their Dams: 583 Pounds Compared With 508

Purchasing the Next Herd Sire

Thought Given to This Means Difference Between Profit and Loss

By W. H. Riddell

THE future of the dairy industry lies with the bulls that we use, remarked one of the leaders of this great industry recently. Here's plenty of food for thought. And when we come to think it over, certainly no step that the dairyman takes today can have a more marked influence on the future of his herd, than the purchase of his next herd sire. The amount of consideration given to it often may mean the difference between profit and loss.

Time was, before the days of herd averages and increased production, when almost any kind of a bull filled the bill. But that day is past. The 200-pound butterfat herd of yesterday must yield 300 pounds of butterfat or better today, to return a profit. This means good cows, and cows are only good as the result of a combination of good feeding plus their inherited ability to produce.

What are some of the points we should consider in selecting that next herd sire? For one thing he should be from registered individuals. The value of purebred blood never has been more forcibly illustrated than in an experiment conducted at the Iowa station several years ago. Using purebred sires on scrub cows, in two generations the production was raised from 171 to 358 pounds of butterfat. This represents a total increase of 109 per cent over the original scrub cows as a result of two crosses of purebred blood.

However, it is not enough to require that a bull be purebred, and let it go at that. In recent years we have come to recognize the term "scrub purebred." As a result we are getting away from the old idea that anything with papers is above reproach.

That our purebred animals are capable of wide variation, has been well emphasized thru the study of thousands of cow test association records

at Washington. They show that the dairyman with the herd averaging between 200 to 300 pounds of butterfat, should have little difficulty in picking out a herd sire. Only one bull out of 10 decreased production in herds of this level. But this is well below the profitable level today. For herds averaging between 300 to 400 pounds of butterfat, we find one bull out of every three decreasing production. While if your herd averages more than 400 pounds in a year, which is no exception today, your chances of success in selecting a bull qualified to head the herd are about fifty-fifty. Which all means that more consideration must be given to the selection of our present day herd sires, if progress is to be made.

There are several methods of selecting a bull.



A Proved Sire, His Daughters Showed an Increase of 14 Per Cent in Butterfat Production Over Their Dams

We can select him on the basis of his type. No thoughtful breeder, however, would base his choice on the looks of the bull alone. His appearance tells us nothing about the production he is capable of transmitting. Some of the outstanding show bulls of the past have fallen down as sires of production. Milk production is the function of a gland and not the result of conformation.

The majority of bulls today are selected on the basis of pedigree with more or less consideration of type. And they will continue to be selected in this manner since there are too few proved sires available. Such being the case, what facts should we ascertain in a bull's pedigree?

In the latter part of the last century a man named Galton, who had devoted considerable time to studying the laws of inheritance, concluded that the sire's and dam's sides of the pedigree were of equal influence. But while the sire and dam contributed one-half the total inheritance, the grandparents contributed only one-fourth; the great grandparents one-eighth, and so on back to the original pair that made the trip with Noah. With the laws of inheritance operating in this manner we can conclude that any ancestor past the third generation has relatively little influence. As a matter of fact a great grandparent of the fourth generation contributes only about 1.56 per cent toward the inheritance of the present generation. It is the "close-up" ancestry or the immediate relatives that count.

What should we know about these "close-up" relatives? Time was when the dam's record was thought sufficient. If it was a good one then a son of hers must be good. But that idea largely has been exploded. The practical experience of breeders thruout the country largely has failed

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Hays Tests Prove Value of Silo

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

CERTAIN results of experiments made during 1930-31, presented last Saturday, April 25, at the 19th annual cattleman's round-up at the Fort Hays branch of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, have a particular significance, because they not only show the outcome of last year's cattle feeding operations at that point, but they check up in every way with the results of the two previous tests. Therefore these results may be accepted as accurate, and they are so recommended by the Kansas State College of Agriculture.

It will be interesting to sketch briefly last year's results and compare them with those of the two previous years. Beef cattle investigations conducted at the Hays station during the winter of 1930-31, may be grouped under the four headings: The comparative value of kafir fed to stock cattle in the form of dry fodder, chopped fodder, ground fodder and silage; the comparative value of corn silage, kafir silage and Atlas silage as roughness for stock cattle; corn silage versus ground corn fodder as roughages for stock

cattle, and the comparative value of wheat and cottonseed cake as supplements for kafir hay when fed to stock cattle.

The experiment of using kafir in its various forms—dry fodder, chopped, ground and as silage—is a repetition of similar tests during two previous years and on which the results are quite similar. In this test lots were made up of 10 yearlings and each lot received 1 pound of cottonseed cake to the head a day during the 150 days on feed. Cattle fed whole kafir fodder gained 1.10 pounds a day; on chopped kafir fodder, 1.01; on ground kafir fodder, 1.02, and those receiving kafir fodder silage, 1.33 pounds. This seems to indicate that whole kafir fodder has an advantage over chopped and ground kafir fodder. But it will be understood that in the case of the whole fodder the cattle would eat only what they wanted, taking the best, of course, including the grain. While with the chopped and

ground fodder they consumed more or practically all of it. The silage leads.

The real test, as Dr. C. W. McCampbell, of the college, pointed out, comes in gain to the acre of feed, and here are the findings of last year: Cattle fed whole kafir fodder gained 293.50 pounds to the acre of feed; those on chopped kafir fodder, 304.43; on ground kafir fodder, 307.43, while those on kafir fodder silage gained 514.38 pounds to the acre of feed.

Here are the observations drawn: Kafir fodder chopped with a silage cutter produced 10.93 pounds or 3.72 per cent more gain to the acre than whole kafir fodder; ground kafir fodder produced 13.93 pounds or 4.75 per cent more gain to the acre than whole kafir fodder; kafir fodder silage produced 220.82 pounds or 75.22 per cent more gain to the acre than whole kafir fodder; kafir fodder silage produced 206.95 pounds or 67.32 per cent more gain to the acre than ground kafir fodder; using gain to the acre as the basis of comparison and giving whole kafir fodder a

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

ANDY SHEARER, interesting and delightful old Scotchman, says that I am growing conservative. Possibly that is true for one cannot always evaluate the changes that are going on in his mental attitudes. However, I am aware that I naturally am conservative and always have been, although my opinions concerning a great many things have changed during the passing years. Also I may say in passing that conservatism and radicalism are relative terms. The extreme stand-patter's idea of a radical in either politics or religion is anyone who favors any change from the order or belief favored by him, while the extreme radical's conception of a conservative is anyone who does not agree that the present order political, financial and religious should be overthrown immediately.

Personally I have a distaste for extremes. I have little patience with the extreme standpatter or the extreme radical. I am naturally cautious and opposed to sudden changes. It seems to me that the real beneficial changes in the world, politically, economically and religiously, have been brought about by the slow processes of evolutionary growth, rather than by sudden and violent revolution. I do not say that even sudden and violent revolutions never have been of benefit; on the contrary I think that in some cases they have been. But in every case they have been accompanied by dire consequences that might have been avoided by orderly and sane progress. That such orderly processes were not permitted to work out the problems was the fault of the extremists—the extreme and selfish conservatives who were not willing to concede any changes that would disturb the established order which was their order, and the extreme radicals who insisted that the entire order must be suddenly and violently overthrown. Extremists have been responsible for every war and all the flagrant injustice of history. Formerly most wars were religious wars caused by the bigotry, intolerance and greed of the church authorities who also held the temporal power. The French Revolution with all its excesses and horrors might have been avoided if it had not been for the utterly selfish as well as corrupt standpat Bourbons. The war of the Rebellion might have been avoided if it had not been for the uncompromising leaders of the slave oligarchy of the South, and the extreme radical abolitionists of the North. Certainly I am a conservative but I hope that I am a progressive conservative.

Depression Isn't Understood

WHILE I am a farmer and a Democrat," writes John C. Biddle of Axtell, "I know very well that President Hoover is not to blame for our hard times and bad farm prices. They are caused mainly by the unfortunate war debt settlement our Government forced on the nations of Europe to please Wall Street. While these settlements may not be a stain on Uncle Sam's honor they are a blot on his generosity, and while they may have saved our big income taxpayers some money they have ruined the foreign markets for our products. Of course, the too high tariff laws also help strangle commerce. It looks as if we are sleeping over a powder magazine. When nearly 200,000 good Kansas people vote for Brinkley, look out!"

I once brought a lot of criticism on myself by the suggestion that if at the close of the World War every war debt had been wiped out and all the nations permitted to start even, it would have been better for the world. I still am of that opinion but there is no probability, to say the least, that it will be done.

However, I think Mr. Biddle probably is mistaken in assuming that Wall Street was to blame

for the debt settlement. The war debts of these foreign nations owed the United States were obligations directly to our Government, not to Wall Street. In fact, if they had all been wiped out it probably would have benefited Wall Street for the effect would have been to stimulate foreign loans. The amount received by our Government from these foreign nations in payment of war loans does not pay to exceed 6 per cent of our national expenditures, and if all of them had been wiped out the saving to income tax payers would have been scarcely noticeable.

I do appreciate the fair-mindedness of this Kansas Democrat, however. If the present depression were confined to the United States, there would be more reason to hold the administration



of President Hoover responsible, but with a few exceptions the depression is world-wide and in many countries more acute than here. I am of the opinion that the causes for this unparalleled economic condition are not very well understood by even our supposed economic experts.

Taxes Seem Unfair

SIMPSON EBERHART, of Council Grove, has some interesting ideas concerning public jobs and employment. He says in part: "If a man will do the work that another is doing fully as well as the other, why not allow competition? Take the rural carriers for instance. Their jobs start at about 8 o'clock in the morning and during a great deal of the year average about three hours to the day. There is no great amount of training or education required. Why should a doctor be allowed to receive \$500 for a few minutes' work? True, he perhaps has spent much time and money in preparation, but why not have some sane regulation?"

"A high school principal in a certain little town receives nearly \$300 a month for 10 months in the year. He pays no tax except on his auto and saves practically all of his money. Of course, he and those of his class do not want taxes lowered and are constantly bellowing their heads off for more rural schools to make higher taxes for the farmers. Here on the other hand is a farmer who already is heavily in debt on his land but has to pay taxes on the entire valuation, and who together with all the other members of his family works hard from morning until night. Why permit one class to get by without paying any or very little tax, while another class is too heavily burdened?"

I would not seriously object to putting the rural carrier jobs on a competitive basis, provided the service was sufficiently safeguarded. If, for instance, every bidder for the job was required to stand a thoro civil service examination which should cover not only the necessary educational qualifications but also character and dependability. Then he should be required to give bond for the faithful and efficient performance of his duties. With such safeguards I can see no objection to making the job of rural mail carrier competitive.

In regard to taxation I agree that our present system is unfair. One thing that would help would be a well-considered income tax.

This Plan Has Merit

A READER, J. C. Lowrey, head of the Lowrey Grain Company of Englewood, sends me his Agricultural Plan which is, to say the least, interesting. It applies especially to the marketing of wheat but might be applied to other grains. The plan is as follows: The Federal Farm Board to establish a price on wheat at Kansas City—I presume, however, that Mr. Lowrey means at other distributing centers as well as Kansas City. The fixed price to be the world price plus 42 cents a bushel, the present tariff. The Farm Board to call 50 per cent of the wheat at harvest time, the balance to remain with the producers until called for at intervals as needed to supply the market demand, not more than 10 per cent to be called at one time.

The estimated 20 per cent over-production would remain with the producers as surplus to be carried as such until there is a shortage in some locality. If there is no shortage the second year the producers would be carrying a surplus of 40 per cent. The farmer would for self-protection begin to reduce his acreage so as to reduce his surplus, or he would reduce his surplus by feeding it.

This, Mr. Lowrey figures, will put agriculture on the same basis as the manufacturers. The wheat raiser can regulate his production in accordance with consumption and have a guaranty of a small profit and will not be compelled to dump his wheat on the market. He admits that it will be necessary to have a law penalizing the farmer who will try to sell more than his regular per cent of production, or from bootlegging it thru other farmers or non-producers.

The plan seems to me to be feasible. Of course, the weak spot in it is the liability that some wheat raisers will try to take advantage of the market provided. However, I think I can see how this difficulty might be overcome. The Federal Farm Board would deal only thru the grain company already organized in connection with the Federal Farm Board. This grain company would deal only with co-operative farm organizations recognized by the Federal Farm Board. These local organizations would be held responsible for the carrying out in good faith of the percentage arrangement.

The per cent of wheat to be bought at different times might, I think, be varied to suit

conditions. Possibly the Grain Corporation might not be prepared to take 50 per cent at harvest time. If not, the order would go out that it would take a smaller per cent, say 40 per cent and 10 per cent a month or six weeks later. In other words, Mr. Lowrey's plan is to feed this into the market as rapidly as the market could take care of it. This automatically would prevent the importation of foreign wheat at a less price, but it also would limit the market to the amount needed for home consumption.

American mills could not, of course, pay the world price plus 42 cents and sell the flour made from this wheat in the foreign flour market. Therefore the mills would be restricted in their output to the domestic demand. This in turn either would curtail production or force a great deal more of our wheat to be fed to stock, for otherwise the accumulated surplus soon would be in excess of storage capacity. I can see that complaint would be made by independent producers that such a plan would compel them to join one of these recognized co-operative agricultural associations. Well, no effective arrangement can possibly be made that will not curtail the liberty of individuals. However, if there are wheat raisers who are not willing to join some co-operative organization they can quit wheat raising and engage in some other line of agriculture. As I see it this problem can be solved only thru co-operative organization. It never can be solved by dealing with farmers as individuals.

I hope Mr. Lowrey will present his plan to the Federal Farm Board. When he was here, Mr. Stone, the present chairman of the Federal Farm Board, declared that the Board welcomed suggestions. This suggestion strikes me as having greater possibilities than any other that has been submitted to me.

You Own 160 Acres

I was left a widow two years ago last January. I have eight children, all under 21 years old and a farm of 400 acres. My husband left unpaid notes to the bank for about \$3,500 on which I have paid \$600 and the interest. The bank wants the notes paid and says they will sell the land. I took out administration papers over a year ago. How much time have I to pay off the notes? Can they run an attachment on the land so long as I pay up the interest and how much am I entitled to? There are no mortgages of any kind. Mrs. M. W.

First, you are entitled to a homestead of 160 acres which is absolutely free from any attachment of any kind for any debt owed by your husband, unless said debt had been secured by mortgage which you say it was not. The land outside of the 160 acres homestead would be subject to the payment of judgments that might be obtained against your husband or his estate.

Of course, the fact that you have kept the interest paid on the notes would not prevent the bank from obtaining this kind of a judgment if the principal itself was due and payable.

Liabie for Par Value

A member of the Farmers' Union has a \$10 share. In case the Farmers' Union should go broke what per cent would this shareholder have to stand? Would it be double the amount of his share? X. Y. Z.

The holder of shares in a corporation in Kansas, except shareholders in a bank, can only be held liable for the par value of that stock. If the



INDOOR SPORTS

stock is fully paid up the shareholder has no further liability. If the share is not paid up and the corporation goes into the hands of a receiver, the receiver might collect the difference between the amount actually paid upon the share and the par value of the share.

Would Take Two Years

How soon will a loan company sell a farm after the failure to pay interest? Subscriber.

Of course, I do not know. It is conditioned in most mortgages that on failure to pay interest

the mortgagee may begin foreclosure proceedings. However, loan companies as a rule do not want the land and if they can possibly get the mortgagor to arrange for the payment of interest, they are rather glad to do so. In order to sell the farm under foreclosure proceedings, they first have to get a judgment. That may take only two or three months or it might take six months. After judgment is obtained there is an order of sale issued. This must be advertised for 30 days. Then the land is sold to satisfy the judgment. A certificate of purchase is issued. If the mortgagor is living on the land and if this mortgage was not given to secure a part of the purchase price, he has 18 months in which to redeem. I would say therefore that ordinarily it takes about two years after foreclosure proceedings are commenced before the purchaser at the mortgage sale finally gets possession of the land.

It's Up to the Owner

A and B own adjoining farms, there being a partition fence between the farms. A moves to Colorado renting his farm to C. Can B force C, the renter, to maintain half of the fence? B uses his farm as a pasture and C farms his. There always has been a division fence along the line erected by A and B when A lived on the farm. B. F. P.

B cannot force C to build this partition fence but he can force the owner of the land to build and maintain it. The owner of the land might make a contract with his renter by which the renter is to take care of the fence, but so far as B is concerned his right has to do with the owner of the land and not with the renter.

Is Not Legal Tender

A farmer bought \$600 worth of first national bank stock four years ago. The banker told A it had been paying 12 per cent dividend, but never has paid more than 6 per cent. B, the banker, took a second mortgage on A's farm for \$1,000 to run until A could get a loan from a loan company. A has not yet secured this loan and the banker's loan is past due. The banker is trying to force A to pay the \$1,000 mortgage. He will not accept the \$600 worth of bank stock as part payment but says it is worth as much as when A bought it. Can A make the bank accept the bank stock as part payment? Neither would the banker lend A money on this bank stock and take the bank stock for security. The banker tells A it is against the bank examiner's rules. Is this true? Subscriber.

The bank stock is not legal tender and the banker could not be compelled to accept this \$600 worth of bank stock in payment for the mortgage unless there had been an agreement to that effect in writing.

I do not have the national banking law or Federal Reserve law at hand, and therefore am not positive as to whether the bank is forbidden to make loans on the stock. My impression is that the examiner's rule is in accordance with the law.

We Must Build a Sounder Prosperity

THE kind of optimism that hides its head in the sand and ignores or will not face disagreeable facts, is not a constructive optimism. Gradual improvement of business will come with improved conditions. That is an unbroken law of economics and it never has been repealed. But the times, whatever they are, are going to call more and more for public-spirited leadership from our captains of business working in harmony with the Government as party of the first part. It is a responsibility that has to be shared and it may not be shirked.

Much of the so-called prosperity we had been having, we discover, was a false prosperity, a thick and very rich frosting at the top. It was not based on a sound, substantial foundation of national well-being clear down to the ground. There are statistics in plenty to prove this.

Of 45 million Americans gainfully employed, only 4,100,000 make income tax returns. Fewer than 10 per cent of the people receive more than 25 per cent of the national income.

The economist Chase estimates that in 1929 this left 90 per cent of all persons gainfully employed an average of \$1,500 a year.

How much less was it last year and is it now? The calculation does not end there. While we have 45 million Americans gainfully employed, we have only 27 million families all told. This means in hundreds of thousands of cases two or more persons are helping to support the family.

We don't have to guess what these workers get when they have jobs. Here are their actual earnings as ascertained by government investigators in 1925, called a year of "great prosperity":

Agricultural workers.....	\$ 537
Clerks in stores.....	1,315
Mining workers.....	1,318

Factory workers.....	1,362
Transportation workers.....	1,554
Construction workers.....	1,574
Government employees.....	1,585
Banking employees.....	2,179
Unclassified workers.....	1,408

All groups.....\$1,384

Today, doubtless, the average is lower.

Mr. Chase finds a considerable difference between commercial prosperity and human prosperity. For example, if the national income had been equally divided in 1922, every man, woman and child would have received \$625. In 1929 the average was about \$750. A gain of \$125, or 20 per cent.

It figures out this way. Where the average man had a nickel in 1922, he had 6 cents in 1929. Helpful, but not wonderful.

Nineteen twenty-nine was a peak year for commercial prosperity, but did not bulk large in human prosperity other than that millions more people had jobs.

Our big problem—and it is a growing one—is our unequal distribution of wealth, therefore of goods.

The way to attain genuine good times is thru a more equal distribution of both wealth and goods. Six million wage earners out of work means under consumption for at least 15 million people. Also a farm population of 25 million that for more than 10 years has been existing on an average annual income of about \$700 to the family, means low buying power for one of our largest national groups. However, the farm family has this \$700 with a roof over its head and the use of what food products the farm produces.

We hear it said, "There is just as much money in the country as there ever was." There may be

more, but it is in the hands of the few instead of the many and even these few are hoarding their dollars. At the same time the man who is working and is not sure of his job, is holding onto every penny he can.

These are surface facts merely, but they emphasize another which is, that to consume, the consumer must have the wherewithal to exchange for his needs.

Business as a whole is averse to having Congress, or the Government, seek ways to stabilize industry and keep everybody at work. Yet if the Government should withdraw its fostering support from finance or from industry, or from transportation, would business be better pleased?

Nor does business wish the Government to be what it must be—the traffic officer of the highways of trade and finance.

There must be such control and supervision and the power of the Nation must be behind it. What higher or more properly interested power have we in the United States than the National Government? The responsibility is there and however reluctantly it may be assumed, it may be shirked only at the peril of much worse conditions.

Even then the problem of unemployment has world-wide ramifications. The entire globe is in a state of unrest. Russia's challenge to capitalism suggests there must be more concentration on the shortcomings of the established order. The progress we have made since the 19th Century must be given more momentum in right directions.

Arthur Capper

Rural Kansas in Pictures



These 24 Kansas Boys and Girls Make up One-Third of the Contestants for State Spelling Championship in the Capper Publications Spelling Bee at Topeka, May 1. 1—John Haslam, Crawford; 2—Mary Elizabeth Alleman, Johnson; 3—Ruth Harris, Geary; 4—Eleanor Engel, Ellis; 5—Leroy Covey, Cloud; 6—Marjorie Howard, Allen; 7—Leona Rogers, Atchison; 8—Letha Van Atta, Ford; 9—Claudine Miller, Osage; 10—Kathleen Brennan, Marshall; 11—Dora Dozier, Neosho; 12—Max Freeburne, Marion; 13—Lorraine Sawyer, Smith; 14—Bernice Miller, Miami; 15—Dorothy Alfred, Harvey; 16—Eva Ruth Meinke, Leavenworth; 17—Virginia Johnson, Jackson; 18—Ruth Kelman, Reno; 19—Edith Caress, Chase; 20—Robert Glotzbach, Pottawatomie; 21—Frances Loomis, Jewell; 22—Opal Doxon, Gove; 23—Iras Israel, Shawnee; 24—Samuel Massier, Trego

As We View Current Farm News

Postponed Wheat Belt Program Meeting Scheduled for May 6, at Larned

THE new long-time Wheat Belt program, sponsored by the Kansas State College of Agriculture, will be presented at a special meeting to be held at Larned on May 6. You perhaps will remember such a meeting was scheduled for March 27, but due to the blizzard had to be postponed.

President F. D. Farrell of the Kansas State College at Manhattan, will head a group of agricultural specialists who will attend the meeting. Speakers in addition to President Farrell will include Dean H. Umberger of the division of agriculture at the state college; L. C. Williams, in charge of agricultural specialists; A. L. Clapp, extension agronomist; W. E. Grimes, head of the department of agricultural economics; R. I. Throckmorton, head of the agronomy department; Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of the animal husbandry department; J. B. Fitch, head of the dairy department; L. F. Payne, head of the poultry department; F. C. Fenton, head of the agricultural engineering department; Amy Kelly, state home demonstration agent, and C. H. Stinson, Pawnee county farm agent.

This group will discuss results of the five-year Wheat Belt program completed last year and will present the new program, which will be for either five or 10 years.

The new program will emphasize wheat production and marketing, feed crop production and utilization, seed, seeding, insect control, plant disease control, beef, dairy, hogs, sheep and poultry, farm management, marketing, agricultural engineering, home economics and 4-H club work. Adoption of approved practices on 85 per cent of the farms will be the goal of the program.

Boosted Soybean Acreage

DUE to their adaptability on acid soil the acreage of soybeans in Southeastern Kansas has increased 265 per cent in the last year, according to J. W. Zahnley, associate professor of agronomy at the Kansas State College, Manhattan.

Soybean acreage is rapidly increasing because they easily are worked in a rotation with corn, taking the place of an oats crop. Soybeans may be grown to be sold as seed for a cash crop, or may be fed to livestock on the farm. They also are important as a crop to grow with corn for hogging down, or as hay, being nearly equal to alfalfa and should be substituted for alfalfa when alfalfa will not grow. In regions where alfalfa will make a good growth, soybeans should not be substituted, says Professor Zahnley.

Two soybean crushers and oil mills are established in Eastern Kansas, providing a nearby market for the soybean seed.

"With the proper culture the farmer should be able to produce 12 to 20 bushels of soybeans to the acre," Zahnley says. "When one considers that 1 bushel contains as much protein as 4 bushels of corn and more oil than 3 bushels of corn, it is evident that from this standpoint soybeans should be grown for seed."

Pop Corn Not Popular

ALTHO companies which contracted for pop corn last year paid out \$60,000 in the vicinity of Goff, no contracts for growing pop corn have been let for the coming season.

John McManis, manager of the Goff Grain Company, feels certain that 5,000 acres would be available for Queen's Golden, or other large varieties, at \$2 for 100 pounds, if a company could be found to contract on that basis.

"As You Were!" Mr. Harper

FROM Kansas rancher to coaching one of the most famous football teams in the country! That is the experience of Jesse Harper, Sitka, well-known and very successful cattleman of Southwestern Kansas, president of the Kansas Livestock Association, and as you will recall, a member of the board of judges who selected the class of Kansas Master Farmers for 1930. You also will recall that your April 18, issue of Kansas Farmer announced that Mr. Harper again would serve as one of the three judges for 1931.

So Kansas again finds herself in position to send one of her sons to fill another important position, that of athletic director at Notre Dame. And these have been busy days for Mr. Harper. All he had to figure out was the job of transferring the management of a 25,000-acre ranch to competent hands so he could take on his new work by May 1. In taking this position he follows Knute Rockne, who met his death in the airplane tragedy near Cottonwood Falls.

While Mr. Harper follows the world-known Rockne, yet in fact he simply is executing the old army command, "As you were!" Because Harper steps back into the position he once held at a time when he coached Rockne. He said he was gratified "naturally" at being recalled after many years to the place where he developed nationally famed football and basket ball teams



from 1913 to 1917, when he resigned to enter the cattle business with his father-in-law.

Harper became a football coach at Alma college in Michigan upon completion of his course at the University of Chicago in 1906, where he played football and baseball. Later he coached Wabash college at Crawfordsville, Ind. At the end of four years at Wabash he was chosen as athletic director of Notre Dame.

The late Knute Rockne had known the hospitality of the huge ranch which Harper leaves. It is located in Southwest Kansas a few miles east of Ashland. There the athletic director of Notre Dame achieved a widespread reputation as a breeder of registered Herefords.

Buggy Didn't Have Starter

THERE has been talk, you know, of putting cows in city zoos so the children of the large centers of population will know what milk producers look like. But here is one from Rural America. Stewart Hunter, 4 years old, living near Sabetha, failed in his attempt to locate the "starter" on an ancient buggy on the farm to which his parents had just moved. He appealed to his elders for information as to how the worn item of transportation could be started.

Taken for a Ride

ONE of our outstanding farmers, Simon Fishman, Greeley county, wheat king, is living proof of his statement that "farming is good for the Hebrews in America." He explained why he is on a month's railroad tour at another's expense.

"When I went to Tribune in 1920," said Fishman, "there was scarcely an acre plowed to wheat in the county. I planted several thousand acres, and I said to the president of the Missouri Pacific: 'Mr. Baldwin, (L. M. Baldwin) you will see the time soon when 1 million bushels of wheat will be shipped on your railroad out of this country.'"

"When that happens, Fishman," he answered,

'you get into my private car and go anywhere you want to on the system.'

"Well, we shipped more than 1 million bushels of last year's crop. So here I am."

Fishman plans to visit Houston, Tex., where "I peddled from a pack when I first took Greeley's advice 35 years ago and went West."

"Then I will go to New Orleans," he continued, "and to Cheyenne county, Neb., where I did my first farming. And so on and so forth. We will have a good time, my wife and daughter."

Fishman will board Baldwin's private car at St. Louis.

Well, Taxes Are High!

A FEW days ago J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, issued a statement showing the total value of Kansas farm products for 1930 was 441½ million dollars.

During the same year, 1930, Kansas collected in taxes, direct and thru fees, some 141 million dollars, to Federal, state and local governments. And this does not include any city license fees.

The value of the Kansas wheat crop last year was just under 100 million dollars.

The value of the corn crop was 48½ million dollars.

All the wheat and corn grown in Kansas last year would have paid the Kansas tax bill, with some 7 million dollars left.

Or, all the animals slaughtered and sold for slaughter in Kansas last year would have paid the tax bill with some 5 million dollars to spare.

Will Study Marketing

DAIRY farmers of six Kansas counties are banding together for the purpose of developing more approved methods of handling dairy products and of bettering marketing conditions. The six counties are Harvey, Sedgwick, Butler, Cowley, Harper and Kingman.

A conference was held at Wichita and another at Waco, attended by several score dairy farmers from the six counties. It was stated that the objects in view do not include the formation of a co-operative marketing association, but rather an organization to study and develop more improved marketing methods and opportunities.

Bought First Load of Wheat

CLAUDE CAVE bought the first wagon load of wheat ever raised in Haskell county and he is still at it.

This purchase occurred in the eighties at Santa Fe, where Cave and his father had settled after coming to Western Kansas with an ox team. They started into business there in 1886 and operated a general store. Young Cave bought wheat on the side, and as there was no railroad, he was compelled to deliver all he bought to Garden City, the nearest railroad point.

Had Real Poultry Success

TURNING from grain to poultry in an effort to bolster their incomes, McPherson county farmers have successfully followed a scientific program.

Twenty-five co-operatives in the county last year raised 88 per cent of their chickens to maturity by concentrating on disease-tested chicks, clean quarters sterilized with a boiling solution of 1 pound of lye to 30 gallons of water, clean ground not used by chicks for at least two years, and clean feed.

Sam Christenson of Canton moved his brooder houses onto a cattle lot and raised 92 per cent of his chicks.

Fertilizer a Good Bet

A SOUTHERN farmer, Simon P. Honeycutt, a winner of the eastern Carolina corn-growing contest, says his average cost to the bushel for fertilizer, seed and labor was 31 cents, as compared with the ordinary cost of 75 cents a bushel to produce corn in North Carolina. His lowest cost was 11 cents a bushel.

The Coming of Cosgrove

By Laurie York Erskine

THE return of Bradley Cosgrove to Manford was doubly notable. He came upon the heels of a murder; and he met his avowed enemy, Wert Farley, at the depot. Mason Farley, a brother of Wert's, had come to this community bringing crime, violence and greed. He was accounted responsible by many for bringing about the financial ruin and death of Bradley Cosgrove's father, who stood for everything that was right in the community. Farley dominated the "law." But it was the elder Cosgrove's dream that his son, Bradley, should go to school, become a lawyer and beat Farley with that weapon in an honest manner.

A week before Bradley's return, Mason Farley was shot in the back. Wert is at the station to accuse Bradley of the murder. However, John Gaines, retired rancher, banker and close friend of the elder Cosgrove thru all his life, is present to stop any unfair gunplay. Wert takes over the management of his brother's ranch, aided by Klein the foreman, who exhibits a feverish desire to pin the murder on Bradley. "Don't go orf half cocked," adjured Gaines. Then the train came around the curve.

Gaines was disappointed in Cosgrove's appearance—slight, graceful. Farley stared at him hypnotized, all the fire of his purpose quenched. A man couldn't cram words down the throat of such a dude as this! Neither Gaines nor Farley had any suspicion that Cosgrove actually had been in Manford the night of the murder. Yet Cosgrove was and told them so. It was a big point for Farley and he makes the most of it. Gaines and Cosgrove measure each other's caliber—and friendship—a friendship that is to be lasting and faithful.

The reason Cosgrove was in Manford the night of Farley's death was because Hazel Farley sent for him as her attorney. "Keep clear of the whole bunch," warns Gaines. But Cosgrove doesn't; as a matter of fact, Hazel comes to see him that night. But she comes to say that she can't carry on her case, fighting her father, since he is dead.

A Division of the Spoils

"Brad," he said, "if I've read your words all right and straight about this will, they're going to have a real party over to the Bar Nothing tomorrow. A sort of division of the spoils. And you know how welcome a stranger dog is when a wolf pack is sharing up a dead steer. Well, you'd be less welcome than that. Farley don't want any more excuse to put daylight thru you than your unwelcome presence in what he looks on as his own domicile, and likewise there's going to be all his little playmates to help him out. Out here when one man's gunning for another all that it needs to justify a killing is a few witnesses who'll say the deceased pulled too slow. If you go over to that picnic tomorrow you'll be carried out feet first as sure as you and me is pardners." He turned and sat himself in the morris chair with an air of uneasy finality. "That's all the matter I can think of," he said.

But unwittingly he had taken the wrong note. Instantly Cosgrove let him know it.

"You mean that if I've got any sense I'll be too scared to go over there whether Miss Farley wants me to or not?" he said quietly; and then, quickly, forestalling the other's protest, "Ah, John Gaines, I know that you're only thinking of me, as one friend will always think of his partner. But it won't work, John. The only question in my mind, the only question I have any right to entertain in this matter, pivots upon the wishes of my client." He turned to the girl.

"And she says no!" cried Hazel Farley. She addressed herself to him now with great urgency, her firm little chin resting on the hand which she upheld by one elbow fixed on the arm of her chair. As she spoke to him in her low contralto voice, he observed, not for the first time, the picture which she made as she sat there in the diffused yellow glare of the lamp. He carried that picture with him for many days.

She wore that night a brown, full skirt and a brown shirt waist. Her small feet were clad in high laced boots which twinkled in the light as she crossed her legs and turned toward him. She wore no hat, and her chestnut hair tumbled rebelliously from the knot with which she had sought to imprison it at the nape of her neck. When the fluffy hairs which had escaped her forehead caught the light of the lamp, he noticed that they gleamed with a tint of copper. The sun had burned her face to a rich golden brown, and the delicate flush of her cheeks and her dark red lips fused with that lovely color, making it more lovely. Her dark eyes sparkled with little fire flashes as she urged him to do her bidding.

"Listen to what I have to say," she was saying. "I can say it to you two men, as I haven't been able to say it to a single soul before. Wert Farley is

my uncle. But I hate him! You know everybody knows how bitter my father could be when he wanted to. But he had never included me in the bitterness with which he seemed to treat every man in the world. Everybody knows, too, that Cliff Lederer was his adopted son. Well, since Wert and dad quarreled a couple of years ago, Wert tried every way he knew to get back into dad's good graces and he managed to do it just about a month before dad was killed. Do you know how he managed that?

No. Well, he managed that because dad and I quarreled. We had our first quarrel because. . . . She paused, seeming in doubt whether she could continue. Then, composing herself, she went on. "Because dad decided I was to marry Lederer! . . . He—he insisted. And I wouldn't! I couldn't! Don't you see how it was?"

She stopped short, appealing to them both. Cosgrove nodded.

"Shore," said Gaines. "Lederer, he's a lady's man for every skirt between here an' Cheyenne."

"Yes," she breathed hurriedly. "Well, Wert made all he could out of that, and before I knew it, I was fighting dad just as every one on the range had fought him all his life. Wert lined up Klein and Lederer against me. . . . Oh, I wish you could know what I had to put up with. But it was

my fight! Mine! Wert Farley had nothing to do with what I had in my heart, had he? Nor Klein! No, nor Cliff Lederer! It was between me and my father! And then Wert Farley showed his hand. To me he showed it anyway. He was playing for everything my father possessed. Of course, he had to split with Klein and with Cliff, but that's what he was playing for, I know it. And he worked on my father's ill feeling towards me to have him draw up that will. It was terrible! It was infamous! But he did it. . . . Again she paused for a moment. "You see?" she said.

Cosgrove arose. He stepped away from his chair and looked down upon her.

"I see every reason why you should have a friend at that will reading tomorrow," he said.

"No!" she cried. "Can't you see that to take this matter into court will be for me to continue that fight with dad, with my own father. . . . that fight over whom I'm to . . . marry! To continue it . . . now!"

"To continue it now!" said Cosgrove; and they both stared up at him in blank amazement. In his eyes they saw the quality of steel-cold menace which had sounded in his voice.

"This Fight Will Go On"

"It has passed out of your hands now, Miss Farley," continued that metallic voice. "This fight will go on. It may be that you will not care to continue it. It may be that because your father was undoubtedly a sane man when he made that will, that it will not be continued in the courts of law. But the fight will go on, Miss Farley, until every cent of your father's estate is placed in the proper hands. And Farley will regret that he ever took a hand in deciding whom Cliff Lederer was to marry."

They did not reply when he ceased to speak because the steel-blue fire in his eyes denied them words.

"You had better go now," continued Cosgrove. "I suggest that when I go to the Bar Nothing ranch tomorrow morning, you let me go as your representative. But I shall go. Will you let Mr. Gaines drive you down in the car?"

She arose, nonplussed.

"But you have not listened to me!" she cried. "You pay no attention to what I have said! To what I want you to do!"

"Better start your engine, John," said Cosgrove. "It's getting late."

Gaines stood for a moment in doubt, but Cosgrove was not to be denied.

"We'll talk later," said Gaines and passed thru the door.

"I say you must not do this!" protested the girl, feeling desperate as a sense of utter helplessness overcame her.

He held her arm, leading her thru the doorway.

"And I say that it must be done!" he said.

She was silent as he accompanied her to the car, and opening the door handed her into the tonneau. As he placed her in the seat she leaned toward him with a sudden, impulsive motion of her body.

"When you go," she murmured, "when you go out to the ranch tomorrow, go for me . . . as my lawyer."

It was as tho she had said, "my champion." She sensed that, and he too, sensed it as he stood for a long time on the porch listening to the retreating murmur of the engine as the car hurried her away.

"Cosgrove Must Hang!"

Wert Farley had gone to the Massey House after leaving Gaines and Cosgrove at the depot, and there he had consumed many gratifying

(Continued on Page 12)

Jayhawker Tour Invites You

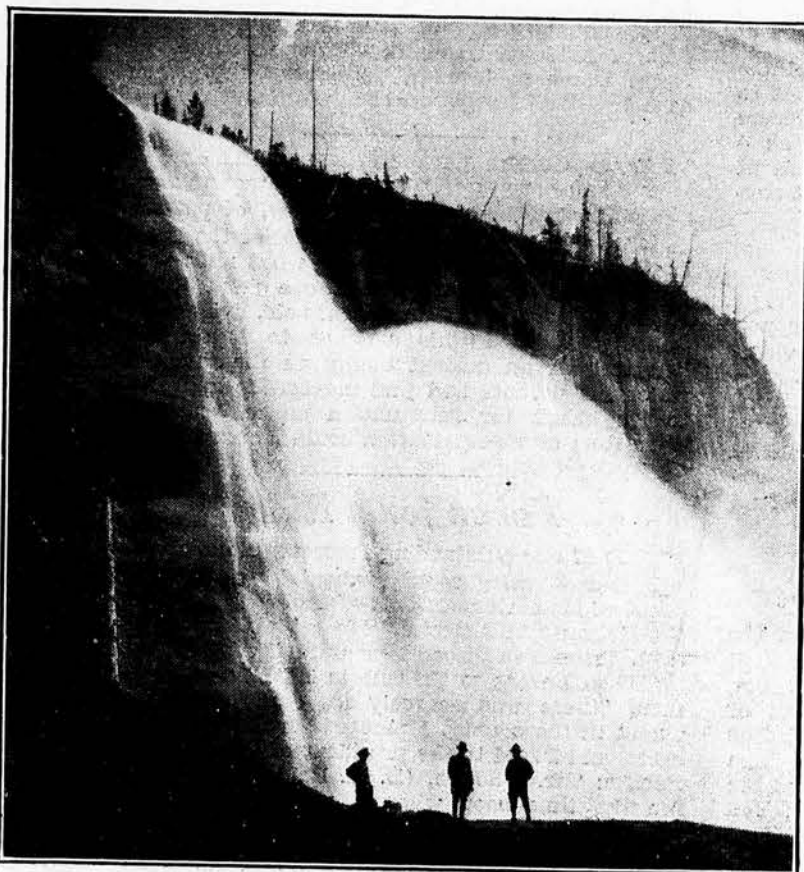
EIGHT thousand miles of glorious, care-free travel thru the Western United States, California, Old Mexico and Canada will be covered on the 1931 Jayhawker Tour, sponsored by Kansas Farmer and the Capper Publications next August.

The Jayhawker Tour is planned especially for Kansas and Mid-western people who wish to see the scenic wonders of Western America. The tour is made on special trains, is personally escorted, and the one low cost of the ticket covers every necessary expense—you have nothing else to pay.

Glacier National Park, Mont., Rainier National Park, Wash., and the Columbia River Highway in Oregon, are only three of the many world-famous beauty spots that will be visited. Long stops and sight-seeing tours will be made in Seattle, Vancouver, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and the other romantic cities of the West.

Robert Brautigam of Clyde, Kan., has the honor of making the first reservation for the 1931 Jayhawker Tour. Reservations now are coming in every day, and if you plan on making this excellent trip next summer, you should make your reservation early.

Write today for the full details of the Jayhawker Tour. Address F. L. Hockenhull, Tour Manager, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.





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EVERYONE knows that harvesting costs take a big bite out of the grain check. But have you ever stopped to consider how much this can be cut down by a Case Combine?

This fast, efficient machine just wades through the work. It moves along at a fast pace and pulls evenly and easily on large, well balanced wheels, each carrying its correct share of the load. There is no over-loading of one wheel to cause sinking in and side draft.

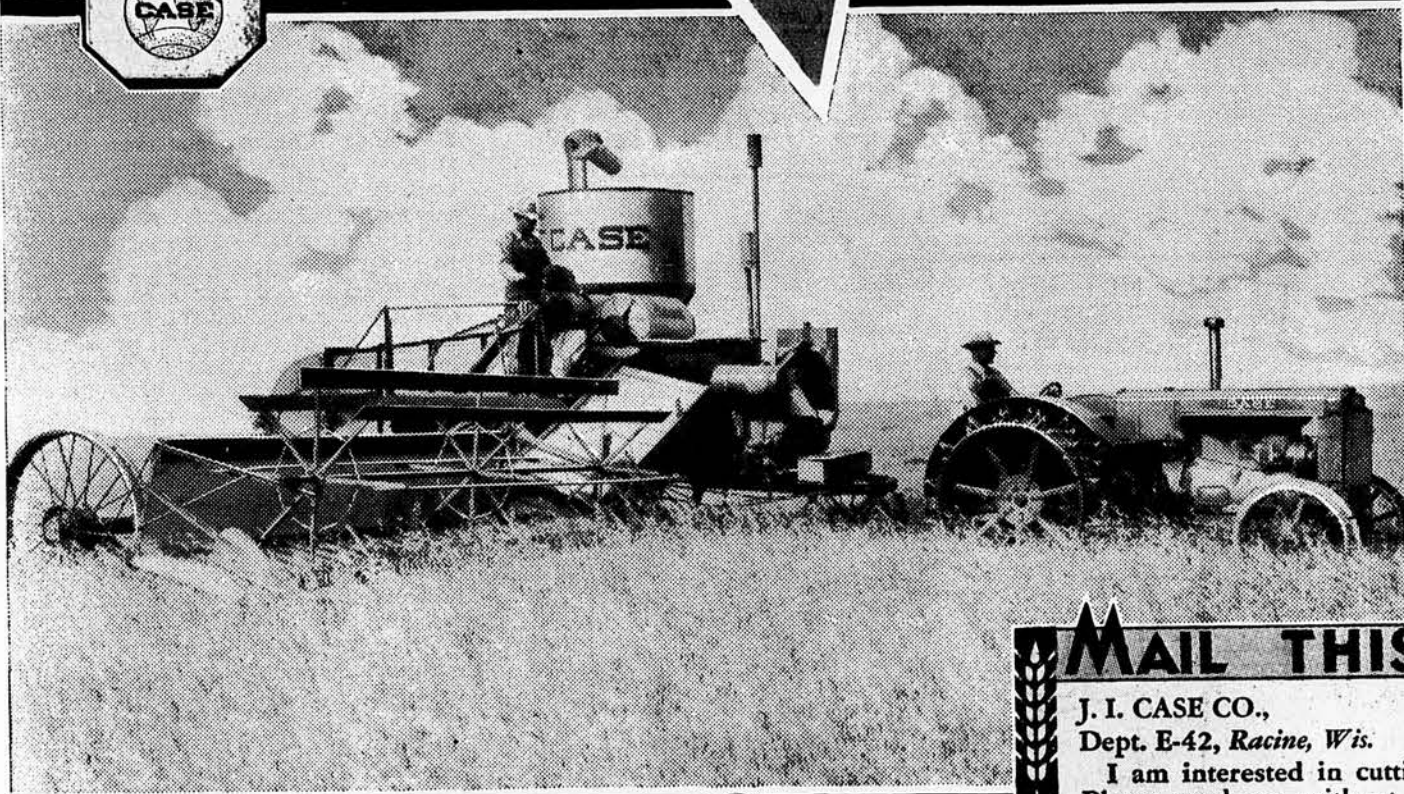
Rolling or uneven land and hollows are sheared clean of grain by the floating header which swings free to follow any irregularity in the field. An easy turn of the tiller wheel quickly adjusts the cutting height to get all the grain.

By cutting more acres per day, a Case Combine shortens the harvest time, saving money for its owner. Men who have previously operated other makes say there is nothing like the Case for handling all kinds of grain and for getting it in the bin quickly.

Profits depend on low-cost production this year. The surest way to meet the situation is with a fast-working Case Combine. The nearest dealer will be glad to give you complete information on the many advantages and the several sizes—widths of cut from 8 to 20 ft.—or you can get it promptly by sending in the coupon.

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High, centrally located platform. Operator has full view of recleaner, header and the grain ahead.

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Good Seed Corn Seems Scarce

But It Is Quite a Costly Mistake as a General Rule to Plant Unadapted Varieties

BY HENRY HATCH

THE problem of the present is good seed corn. Many put off anything that perplexes until the last possible moment and that's what too many of the folks have done about their seed. Consequently dealers are being swamped at the last moment and are frantically trying every possible source for seed to supply the demand. I know of many who have planted from shelled corn shipped in as feed grain, knowing nothing about where the corn grew and having little more than a guess as to variety. It is quite a mistake to plant corn not adapted to the locality. Two hundred miles from north to south is far enough to jump corn in one season, and 100 miles from south to north is plenty far. One good feature about the shipped-in corn is that it is coming mostly from the Northwest this year, and if it germinates it may do fairly well here.

We Planted Too Much

A corn planting mistake almost as great as planting seed not acclimated is to bring a large variety of corn from the bottoms and plant it on upland. Any large variety of corn that has been well grown is more pleasing to the eye than is a smaller eared type, but don't forget that the upland will not produce equal to a bottom soil and that it is a great mistake to overload the capacity of the soil with a variety of corn much greater than its ability to produce, no matter how pleasing the large ears are to the eye. There is more to this thing of matching corn varieties to the soil than is generally believed. The smaller the variety of corn the earlier it is as a rule, and a few acres of it for early feed comes in handy following a short crop. But planting very much of a real small variety is a mistake, for it usually is a poor yielder in a good crop year compared with some medium or standard type. One year we jumped corn from Northern Nebraska, planting several acres of it here. It was matured enough to shell by July 20 and yielded about 60 per cent of the medium type, acclimated corn growing on the same kind of soil.

A Chance for Early Grain

Nearly every year there is a "guess-what-to-do-about-it" crop. We have been doing our guessing lately on what to do about a 20-acre field of volunteer oats that has been doing fine all winter. This field grew oats last year, and on last July 4, one of the boys celebrated by tandem disking the field, expecting to plant to soybeans after the first shower. That "first shower" was delayed in coming a matter of about two months, so the soybeans were not planted but along in the fall we did get about a half stand of oats. The entire 20 acres was covered with manure from the cattle yards and this year we felt that everything was well set for a good corn crop from that field. But the way those oats have been coming to the front lately makes it seem a shame to turn it under with the plows, so we still are waiting and guessing but rather wavering to a decision favoring the idea that a half stand of unusually thrifty volunteer oats might be the best bet. It looks now as if it might be ready for harvest by the first week in June—a chance for some early grain.

Who Has Tried This?

There is another point to consider which is helping along a decision favoring the leaving of the volunteer oats—the 20 acres lies along the west

side of 20 acres that was sowed to alfalfa last fall, and which is coming along in fine condition. It would be fine to have the entire 40 acres in alfalfa together, and getting the oats crop off early would give us a fine chance to work the field well and get it in condition for an early fall seeding. The east 20 acres had no crop on last year, being summer fallowed and limed at the rate of 2 tons to the acre in preparation for the seeding. Now that the west 20 acres has been well manured, could we dispense with the expense of liming it and be assured a pretty good start of alfalfa by disking frequently thru June, July and until seeding in August? Some say lime is not necessary if we use plenty of manure. Who has tried it both ways and can tell us?

Pigs Will Get the Wheat

Our nine large gilts have farrowed and saved 66 pigs, an average so good that we are wondering where the grain may be coming from to feed them. It is quite a common belief that a good pig crop is followed by a small corn crop, but that is more or less imaginary since we notice the unbalanced condition when the partial failure of either one or the other exists. These gilts and their pigs have not yet eaten a pound of mill feed except that ground on the farm by our mill. They like best of all a combination of half wheat and half oats mixed and ground rather finely, and fed after soaking from one feed to the next in a barrel in which the separated milk and kitchen slop are dumped. Our pigs are "coming along" just as well as any ever did that were fed on a more expensive ration of shorts and other sacked feeds. A good feed grinder is one machine that soon pays for itself on the farm where livestock is kept. The wheat surplus, so far as our own crop is concerned,

is not worrying us. The 66 promising young porkers will get much of it.

School Cost \$200 a Pupil

What to do with the small school that costs nearly as much as the larger one is becoming more and more of a problem. The school in our local district had a regular attendance of five scholars the last school year, yet its cost for an eight month term was nearly \$1,000 or almost \$200 a pupil. The sum of \$925 was voted for the maintenance of the next term, with an attendance probably as small as ever. This is grade school education at a high cost, still the patrons feel that the few pupils should not be denied the benefits of a good school just because they are few in number, so wages of teacher, equipment of school and building are kept up to standard. Two small schools have suspended, temporarily at least, in the county. However, the pupils are to be hauled to other schools.

Better Roads Will Help

More road improvement by using native hill gravel for a surface has taken place here in the last year than was completed in any five years before. The 12 miles of graveled road from here to Burlington, our county seat, is a great convenience and now miles that connect or hook up with it are being graveled or made ready for this surface soon. Home labor hired on the basis of "so much a yard" delivered on the road is giving us cheap roads that are satisfactory the year around, in wet weather or in dry. It may be that when the surfacing of our roads in this way comes nearer to completion our school problems also will be solved—we can deliver our pupils to fewer but larger schools, which can be maintained and managed more efficiently at much less cost to the pupil.

Enough to Make 'Em Wild

Notice—Wild Peasants Released on John Adams Farm, Dupont Game Reserve.—Sign erected near Hibbing, Minn., and photographed by a Spice of Life scout.

As man is less than his Maker, so must it be with all our machinery—Forbes Magazine.

To Hold Feeders' Meet

Every spring for the last 18 years farmers and livestock men have been attending a one-day cattle feeders' convention at the Kansas Agricultural College. During this time the crowds attending have been growing larger and larger except the few years when the weather man made travel impracticable or impossible.

Two outstanding features of these meetings have been addresses by prominent persons on subjects of general interest, and reports on feeding experiments conducted by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station. The same features will characterize the 1931 meeting which will be held Saturday, May 23.

It is the policy of the animal husbandry department never to attempt to draw definite conclusions unless the same relative results are obtained on three successive years. This may be of interest in view of the fact that findings and conclusions will be announced at this year's cattle feeders' meeting that, in the opinion of the animal husbandry department, will have a more far reaching and beneficial effect on cattle feeding operations thruout the west than anything previously announced by this station. Preliminary work on this problem was started in 1920 and its various angles have been studied ever since. However, the studies of the last three years have developed definite, specific information that should be of great value to cattle feeders of this section of the country.

Farmers and feeders are invited and urged to attend this year's meeting which promises to be the most worth-while yet held.

Try Hand at Music

Awards in terms of trophies, honors and opportunities to study music will be available to 4-H Club boys and girls who entered the 1930-31 4-H Club Music Appreciation Contest. This will be concluded at the annual 4-H Club Round-up at the Kansas State Agricultural College the first week in June.

Contestants must be able to recognize no less than 18 compositions, be sufficiently informed to write or give an oral report regarding the composers of these compositions, the nationalities represented by them, type of music composed by each, as well as a report concerning instrumentation.

There will be the following classifications: Chorus contest, music memory contest, individual memory contest, orchestra contest, and harmonica band contest. A portable phonograph will be awarded as prize to the high contestant, 18 music appreciation records for second prize, and a music case for third prize. Individual prizes offered are: First, violin; second, brief case; third, book entitled "What We Hear in Music."

Four Worms to Stalk

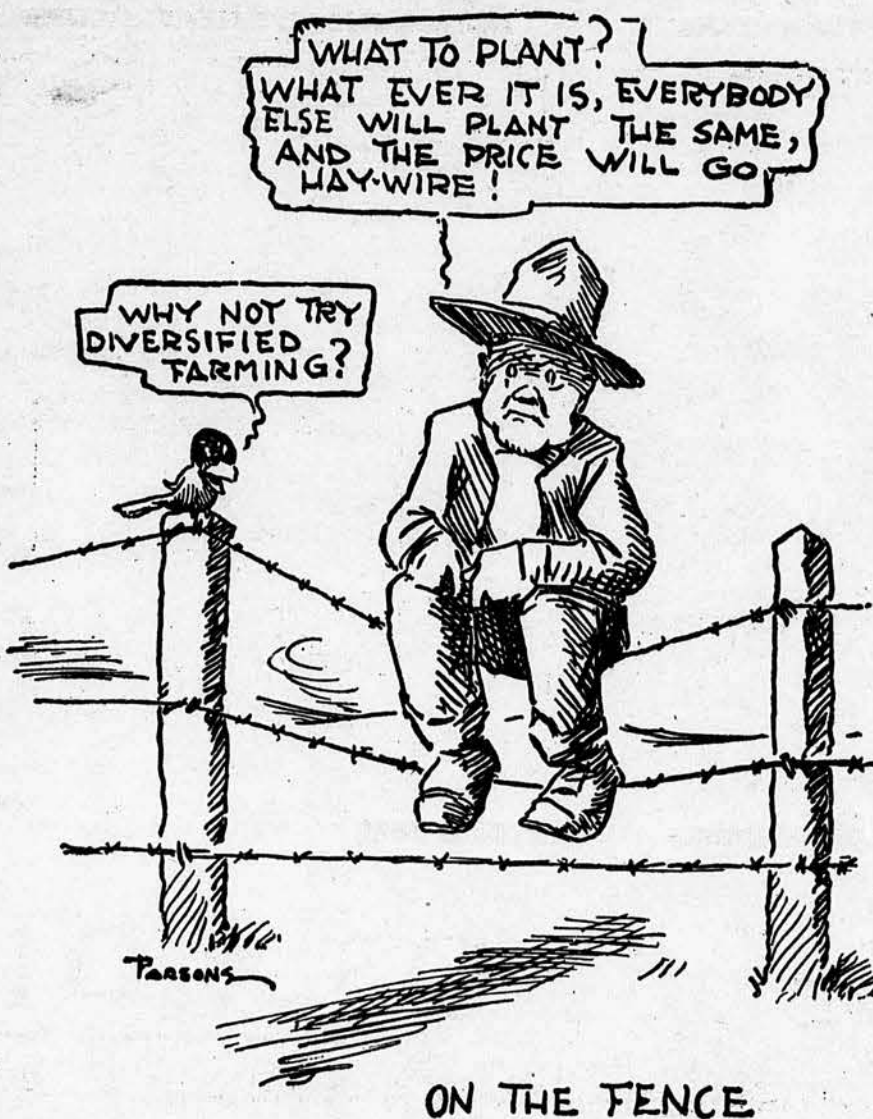
Twelve cutworms were found in one square yard of space in an alfalfa field recently at a gopher demonstration in Mitchell county. A count on another square revealed three cutworms.

At first thought these numbers are not alarming, but to transfer the situation to a corn field, starts one to guessing. At the rate of 12 cutworms to the square yard in a cornfield, and the stalks 1 foot apart in the row, there would be four worms to every stalk. Even with the low count of three cutworms there would be one cutworm for every stalk of corn. Imagine one stalk of corn trying to entertain four cutworms! Poison bran mash applied in the evening is an effective method of control. The 20-pound bran formula will cover 4 to 5 acres.

R. W. McBurney.

Beloit, Kan.

Why not build a silo?





The only way

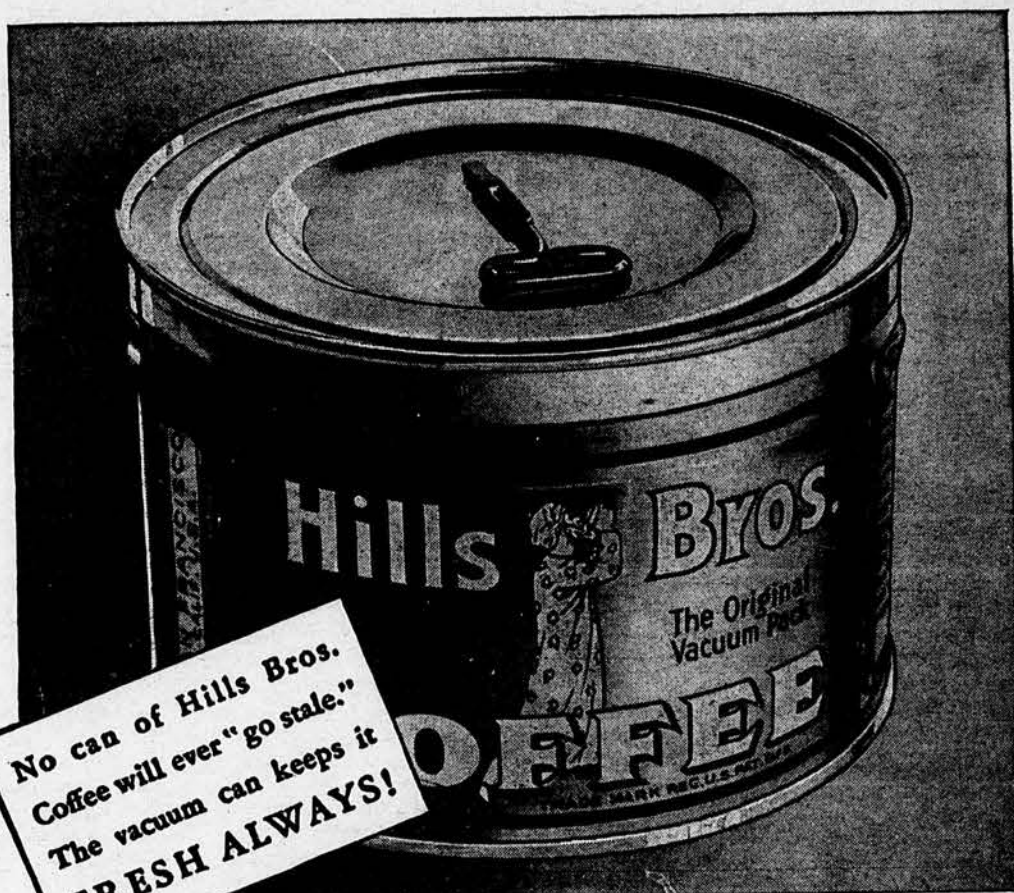
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perfection is Hills Bros' method
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BUT this exact process—Controlled Roasting—belongs to Hills Bros. alone. They invented it. That's why no other coffee has the same wonderful flavor as Hills Bros. Coffee.

The ordinary method of roasting coffee is in bulk. But even with watchful care there is bound to be variation in the roast, and that means variation in flavor. Hills Bros.' process absolutely prevents variation because the coffee is roasted a little at a time under exact control.

You will always find Hills Bros. Coffee perfectly fresh because it is packed in vacuum. Air, which



destroys the flavor of coffee, is taken out, and kept out of the can by this process. Ordinary cans, even if air-tight, do not keep coffee fresh.

Grocers everywhere sell Hills Bros. Coffee. Ask for it by name and look for the Arab—the trademark—on the can.

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HERE AND THERE IN KANSAS

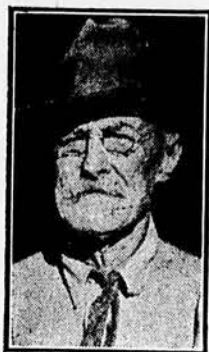
by
Jesse R. Johnson



The Average Farmer Finds It Impossible to Be Happy in Idleness After an Active Life

THE average farmer is beset with problems from the time he is given the task of teaching the young calf to drink until he has accumulated sufficient wealth to be able to retire, or is forced to leave the farm because of old age.

In either event his troubles are not over. If he stays on the farm and undertakes to carry on by means of hired help, he is pretty sure to work



Col. Robert Thompson

harder than he ever did. In youth he arose early and led the men to the field, his ability to plan the work and do a large share of it himself accounts for his past success and he cannot successfully turn from his old ways of doing things now. A family conference is held and with some reluctance

he decides to move to town. For a time he enjoys the freedom from milking cows and slopping hogs. He has been a slave to the livestock for 50 years and now to rest and read and stroll down the streets of the county seat seems like a new world.

He gets quite a thrill out of waving to the banker and visiting with the local implement dealer. It is great to sit in front of the gas fireplace on a stormy night and know he won't be obliged to blow the frosty bridlebit until he is out of breath or be kicked by the cow in the morning.

But the novelty wears off! The banker is busy with his affairs and the merchant, try as he may, can't be as friendly as he was in the old days when the farmer was dickering for the new sulky plow. Unless the retired farmer can create something to interest himself in and edge in on some scheme to make others happy he cannot enjoy himself as he did back on the farm where work was his main business. The active life he has lived cannot be changed to one of idleness.

One Thing That Helps

I know of one man who has solved the problem in a most wonderful way. Colonel Robert Thompson moved to Manhattan from his farm more than 20 years ago, after having lived on his Blue River farm 50 years. He reared and educated a large family, planted trees and bluegrass and interested himself in the welfare of his neighborhood and the state. He took an active part in the old Farmers Alliance and Populist movement in the early nineties, and was considered one of the most forceful orators of that movement.

He was a soldier in the Union Army and it was his delight when introducing Senator Harris—who had been a Southern soldier—to say he had met the senator before and then name the different battles they had engaged in fighting on different sides. On one occasion he and Colonel Harris officiated at the burying of the bloody shirt during the heat of a political campaign.

He has made many articles for the use of others, such as invalid chairs and for several years now he has delighted himself and brought joy to

the lives of boys and girls by making and painting with his own hands toys of all kinds that are distributed at Christmas time to children of the town.

During the last three years he has made more than 1,200 chairs, tables, baby cradles and bureaus. The basement of his home is fitted into a sort of work shop and store room. Furniture dealers and others donate waste lumber and up until recently Mr. Thompson bought his nails and paint.

Mr. Thompson is 88 years old now, but keen and alert, and deeply interested in the work of making children and others happy. It seems to me he has partly solved the problem of what to do in old age. In the city parking in front of his home he is starting a bed of wild flowers in memory of the comrades of his regiment who can no longer answer to roll call. He is happy and contented and has no misgivings as to the future of the country.

Coming of Cosgrove

(Continued from Page 8)

draughts of Massey's "ginger ale" which he had deemed helpfully stimulating in his mental efforts to grapple with the problem which Cosgrove's manifest guilt presented. He drank so many of those draughts that sleep overcame him before he had overcome the problem, and the matter was therefore carried over for discussion around the kitchen table at the Bar Nothing ranch house in the morning.

Before the hands had finished breakfast Farley burst into the kitchen from the adjoining room where he had slept, fully clothed, on the floor. He stood disheveled and bleary-eyed in the doorway.

"Klein!" he rasped, "I want you an' Cliff should stick around. Got something to tell y'." With which he sham-bled back into the front room, fell to the floor, and went to sleep again.

After what he deemed a sufficiently profane protest to uphold his independence, Klein fell to guzzling his breakfast again. Cliff Lederer, infinitely more subtle, ignored Farley's appearance completely. But after the hands had gone their way to the corral, both men acknowledged their in-

terest in the outcome of the meeting they knew had taken place.

"Wert's drunk," was Lederer's evasive comment.

"Wonder did he meet him?" questioned Klein.

"Well, he's drunk."

"What the hell's that got to do with it?"

"He don't get drunk over nothing. He's all irritated an' riled."

Klein did not reply, for at that moment Farley entered the kitchen, striding hungrily to the table. He snatched up the coffeepot and upended it over a dirty cup. It was empty. Farley plunged into a tirade of blasphemy. His voice arose to strained, hysterical heights as he cursed the men who had been before him at the table, and Klein and Lederer for permitting this outrageous thing to happen.

"... jelly-livered skunks!" he shrieked.

"There's more on the stove," growled Klein.

Jet, the half-breed cripple who was ranch cook, limped into the kitchen at the sound of his master's voice, and received a volley of curses in his face. He hastened to refill the coffeepot, which Farley snatched eagerly from his hand, to tilt over the cup until the murky black fluid overflowed on the table. Farley drained the steaming brew in a single draught.

"Now get the hell out of here!" he roared, gasping, at the cook. Then, wiping his chops with the back of one hand, he sank into a chair at the table. For a space he glared at his two companions in silence.

"Well, he done it!" he growled at last.

Klein, the tall, the rugged, the formidable, who looked like an Indian of fifty but who was in fact the child of a German immigrant, and thirty-eight years old, sat up erect in his chair and fixed his gleaming, red-brown eyes on the speaker.

"Talk plain," he said. "Did you see the Cosgrove kid?"

"Shore. I seen him last night, an' I seen him a week ago. He was in Manford the night Mase was killed, an' I seen him down to the deepo without knowing it was him. See? He was here the night of the killin', and he can't tell nobody why he was here!" This Farley growled out with an exaggerated sneer in his voice.

Klein swore.

"... then you was right!" he cried, pounding the table. "He come here an' shot Mase down! The skunk!"

Lederer watched them both, grinning. He was handsome, in a way, was Cliff Lederer. A strapping young man of thirty, with a shock of curly black hair and a face sunburnt to darkest brown, he was an irresistible heart-breaker among the gay ladies of the range towns, and a devil-may-care champion whether in the saddle, at the card table, or in an affair of guns. He had a great conceit.

"What came off?" he asked.

"Nothing," sneered Farley.

"Thought you was goin' to tell him yore mind," grinned Lederer. "Wouldn't he fight?"

Farley opened his mouth wide in the gesture of a laugh. His mouth was the most prominent of his features; it was wide and strikingly ugly, seeming to have been malformed, like a gash, or a trap. Thus opened, it revealed his yellow, canine teeth in the manner of a coyote baying the moon.

"Fight? You ought to see him! An insignificant little squirt out of the city! He wouldn't shoot nobody save in the back. He wears glasses, like a school marm, an' talks like a woman!" "Didn't he say nothin'?" demanded Klein.

"Nothin' but 'how-de-do', an' then he saw I recognized him an' had to own up he was here the night Mase was shot."

"An' what did you do?"

"What could I? Gaines was there. If I'd put lead thru the skunk, they'd 'a' had me for murder. What we got to do is fix that kid for the rope."

Lederer seemed aroused to an active interest by these words.

"That's talkin'!" he cried energetically. "We could arrange to call on him some night an' fix it all up nice."

Farley, having imbibed another libation of coffee, turned on the younger man with a snarl that was half a splutter.

"This ain't no necktie party!" he cried. "We got to do it nice. Get evidence on him an' have him arrested."

Klein leaped to his feet.

"Like hell!" he roared. "String him up! We don't want no tea fights. String him up like the louse he is! He shot our pardner in the back!"

"Aw!" It was an exclamation of disgust. "You don't see this thing straight. He ain't no range man, he's a pilgrim, a siss. You play the game rough, an' you'll have the whole country takin' sides for him. He's got John Gaines with him already, an' John's got friends. You get some evidence on him, an' he won't have a friend in the world. Get him into jail on a fair charge, an' then you can arrange any kind o' party you like. An' it ain't like we hadn't got the fair charge! He killed Mase just as sure as you're sittin' here now!"

"Well, who's goin' to get that evidence you speak of?" Lederer asked.

"Me," grinned Farley.

"An' we sit tight, an' wait for yore play?" grumbled Klein.

"That's whatever," agreed Farley.

"Well, just keep him out of sight, that's all," said Lederer. "I don't want no more excuse to play rough with this pilgrim than a look at his face."

The protest of an abused automobile penetrated from the barn yard, interrupting them.

"That's Novak," said Klein. "Gosh, it's 'most time for that will business. They arose and moved to the door."

By Novak, Klein referred to the lawyer who was their ally in the matter of the will. But he was mistaken. The motor car outside gasped to a stop just as they reached the door, and they saw clamber from it the familiar figure of John Gaines and a dapper youth with pince-nez and yellow hair.

"By . . ." Farley swore luridly. "It's him."

And following him came Hazel Farley, beautiful and vivacious in the early morning sunlight.

"Who?" cried Klein, suspecting the truth, but incredulous.

"Cosgrove!" snapped Farley, and his small eyes opened wide with astonishment, for Cosgrove had flung open the tonneau door and stood aside while Hazel Farley descended.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Also Necrec?

People of the Northwestern counties drive to Seattle to picnic in Woodland Park.—Seattle Times, quoted by the Bellvue (Wash.) American.

Are You Keeping Mentally Fit?

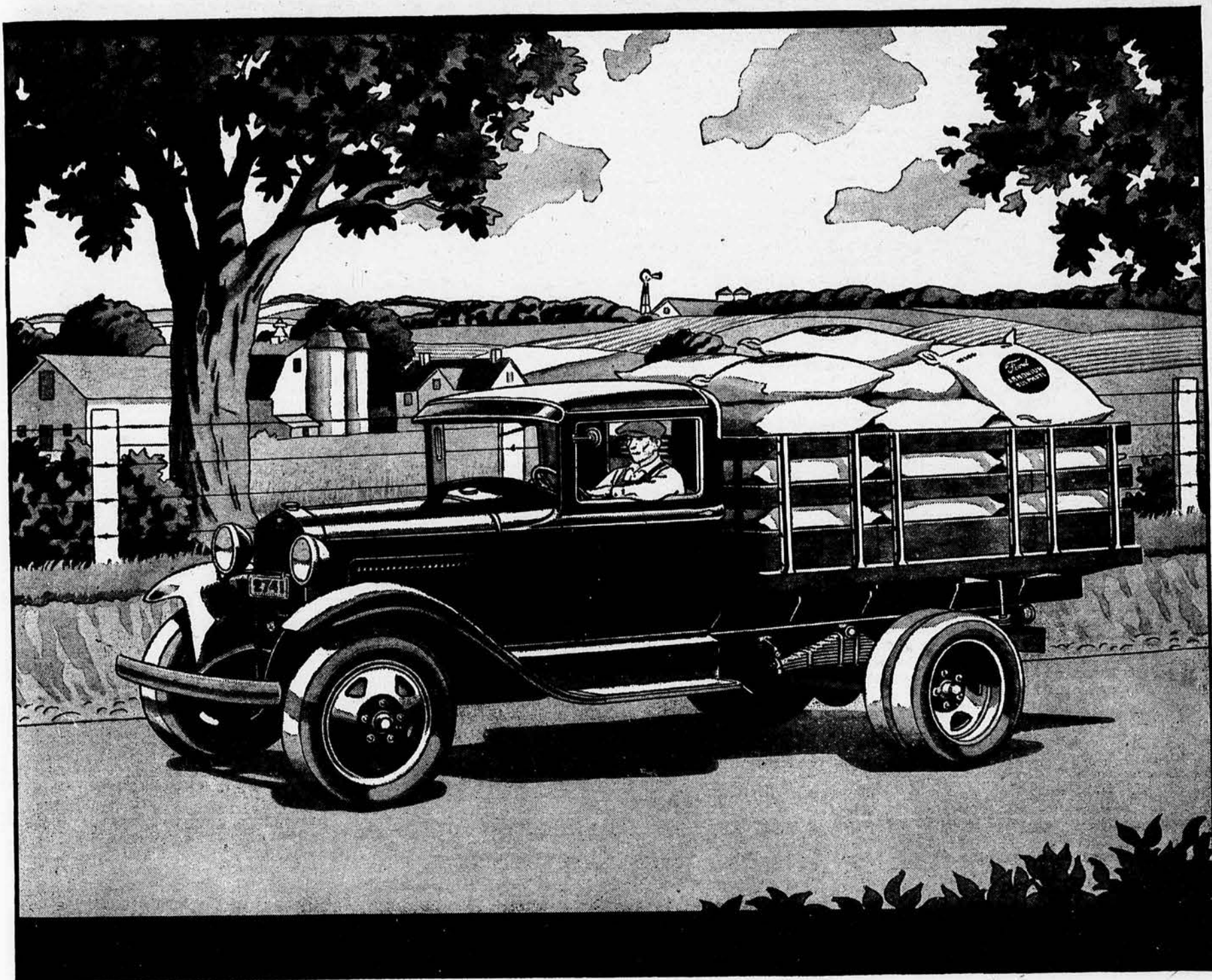
IF YOU can answer correctly 50 per cent of these questions without referring to the answers, you are keeping mentally fit. Readers are cordially invited to submit interesting questions with authoritative answers. Address, Do Your Dozen Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

1. How many Presidents have served two full terms each? Name them.
2. What is sociology?
3. What is the Hall of Fame and how did it originate?
4. What was the underground railroad?
5. Define "Zouave."
6. Who wrote "The Vision of Sir Launfal"?
7. What industries are generally conceded to be the barometers of general trade conditions in the United States?
8. Where is the United States Naval Academy located?
9. Where and what is "the Christ of the Andes"?
10. How many American men were sent overseas during the World War?
11. What is the capital of Cuba?
12. How did the United States obtain Alaska?

(Answers found on page 31)

A Ford Truck

will do your hauling at a very low cost per mile



AT PLANTING-TIME, a Ford truck will bring all your supplies out from town at low cost. With its 40-horse-power engine and 4-speed transmission, it has a wide range of speed and power — ample speed to save time on the smooth highway, and abundant power to haul a full load of seed, fertilizer or machinery through steep, rough backroads or down muddy lanes out into the fields.

When the time comes to market your products, you can profit again by Ford economy. Many farmers find that it pays to haul direct to central markets, because they can sell at better prices.

With the Ford, this added distance is covered at small extra cost, while the speed and alert performance of the Ford shorten the time of the trip.

The economy of Ford trucks begins with their low first cost. After months and years of constant use, and thousands of miles of service, the operating and maintenance economy of the Ford becomes strikingly apparent.

This is because the Ford is easy and economical to keep in repair. Its chassis is of simple and rugged design, contributing to reliability and long life, and reducing the necessity

for frequent servicing. Replacement parts are low in cost, and service from Ford dealers is prompt and efficient.

The Ford 1½-ton truck chassis is available with either 131½-inch or 157-inch wheelbase. It can be equipped with stake-sides and cattle-racks, for use on the standard platform body. There is a choice of open or closed cabs, single or dual rear wheels, and high or low rear-axle gear-ratios. You may purchase a Ford truck on convenient, economical terms through the Authorized Ford Finance Plans of the Universal Credit Company.



Corn Crop Stages a Real Battle

Numerous Insects Cut Production 10 Per Cent, But Fortunately They Can Be Controlled

THE corn plant is so conspicuous in the agriculture of Kansas that it always must be an attractive subject of study to the Kansas farmer. Like most plants which are grown abundantly in one area, it draws to itself a number of insects which find in it attractions and advantages for their maintenance, and at times the insects become so abundant under such favorable conditions that they are very injurious to the crop. Very few insects are peculiar to the corn plant, being equally or even more strongly attracted to other plants as well. However, there are a few which do great injury to the corn plant

there are, of course, many kinds of insects found in the corn field and on the corn plant which do not cause injury to any part of the plant.

It is a difficult matter to determine the losses caused by insects to the corn crop because there are so many different kinds of injury done, and much of it is obscure and not generally recognized. A very good example of this is the lodging of corn in late summer which generally is attributed to wind storms or plant disease when in truth the roots have been destroyed by white grubworms, or corn-root worms, or injured by the corn-root aphids. In fact much corn would survive the dry weather of July and August if it were not for the chinch bugs. It has been estimated by competent authorities that insects destroy about 10 per cent of the corn crop every year in the United States. In Kansas that is about an average estimate, altho in some years the chinch bugs destroy that much themselves and the corn ear worm will destroy half of that most any year. It might not be out of line to place the annual average loss due to insect injury to the corn crop in Kansas at about 12 to 13 million bushels.

Clean Culture Will Help

Many of the insects which cause this loss can be controlled by proper farm management. Clean culture is very important on every farm since many of the insects utilize weeds and grasses as food until the corn comes along. They not only live on the weeds and grasses in the early spring but they hibernate in them during the winter. Fall plowing is very effective in destroying the kinds of insects which live in the soil during the winter. Probably one of the most important things done on the farm is the practice of rotation of crops. A rotation including a crop of small grain or Sweet clover, or other legumes is very effective in getting rid of many

of the insects which live in the soil, especially those which attack the roots of the corn plant.

The corn plant is subject to attack of insects from the very first day it is planted until it is harvested, and even until it is consumed by livestock and man.

Very soon after the seed is planted in the spring a tiny gray fly alights on the soil and lays her eggs on or near the grain. The grubs hatching from these eggs attack the seed. Then along comes the slender brown wireworm to bore into the seed only to destroy its germ. No sooner than the grain sprouts, along comes the big, greasy cutworm to fill its empty stomach. This worm has been waiting since last fall just for this juicy plant.

Isn't the European Borer

When the plants get about 4 to 6 inches high, here comes a shiny, black beetle which has a long snout or bill. This fellow cuts long slits in the stem which do not show up until the top leaves begin to wilt and die. Sometimes the injury does not show up until rows of holes appear in the leaves of the plants. It is about this time that every farmer begins to find dead top leaves in the small plants and upon investigation finds a small, slender, dark-brown caterpillar marked with five white stripes. Many believe this caterpillar to be the European corn borer, but it is not. It is the common borer that we have had in Kansas for many years. This caterpillar usually is found near the edges of the field where it develops in the grass and weeds. Sometimes the wilting tops indicate the presence of white footless grubs which are boring in the lower part of the stem. These are the grubs of the bill bugs.

Wheat cutting time always brings the ever present chinch bugs, the red ones, the brown ones, and the black and white ones. Kansas farmers have known these bugs since the first corn crop was planted back in the early sixties. The early settler planted one row of corn for himself and one for the chinch bugs, and some of the corn growers of the future will do likewise unless they take timely precautions.

The chinch bugs attack the small plants by pushing sharp beaks into

the stem and sucking out the juices. The effect of their attack is to cause the plants to turn brown and become very much dwarfed. The chinch bug is not alone in causing the young plants to dwarf and turn brown or yellow. If you cannot find the tiny red and brown chinch bugs on the yellow plants, look on the roots. The bluish green plant lice, commonly known as the corn-root aphids, may be found clustering on the roots of the plants, always attended by brown ants. These aphids cause much injury to the corn plant which shows in the discoloration of the stem and leaves.

The corn is growing luxuriantly; it is tall and roasting ears are forming. Suddenly there is a big rain and some wind and the tall corn is on the ground. Why such a disaster? A careful look at the roots reveals the story of another tiny bug, the corn-root worm. The small, slender white worms have fed on the roots until there is not much root left so it did not require much wind to lay the plants down. Such disasters usually occur to corn which has been planted in the same field for several years. Here is a good place to try out rotation.

Talking about rotation for corn, it must be remembered that some insects get good starts in crops like volunteer wheat and oats and in Sweet clover. The corn leaf beetle seems to come from the dry earth to destroy the very young plants, especially very early planted corn following Sweet clover. This bug also seems to like cockleburs during the fall, and where it feeds in the fall it is very likely to spend the winter and thus in the early spring they will be in such fields ready for the young corn.

This story would not be complete if grasshoppers were left out. They have done their part in making history for Kansas and now Kansas is trying to grow corn to spite them.

To Help the Lawn

BY L. F. NEFF
Washington, Kan.

Lawn grass thrives best when fertilized from one to three times during the year with a good nitrogen bearing fertilizer, when it is mowed only frequently enough and only short enough to keep it neat and when it receives a good irrigation occasionally during dry weather. A light application of nitrate of soda, ammonium sulphate or barnyard manure at this season and again in early summer and early fall stimulates growth. The roller on the mower may be lowered so as to raise the cutting blade which will cause the mower to cut higher leaving more of the blades of grass to feed the roots. More grass is killed by too frequent mowing than any other cause. Frequent and light sprinkling also is harmful. Rain fall usually will supply sufficient moisture until June. When it is apparent that a "dry spell has set in" water should be sprinkled or run onto the lawn until the ground is wet enough to make tracks when walked on. Such an irrigation on the average lawn will require running water constantly for from one to two days and will satisfy the needs of the lawn for moisture for one to two weeks during the summer. Frequent light sprinkling of lawns for the pleasure of holding the nozzle brings the grass roots to the surface away from their main source of moisture, and also encourages the development of "water grass."

Big Game

TO INVITE PRINCE OF WALES TO KILL DEVIL
—Headlines in a N. C. paper.

But We're Nonchalant

Cigaret output in the United States up to July 1 was 59,425,164, a rise of nearly 900,000,000.—Idaho paper.

This week Kansas Farmer brings you the seventh article in the special series on corn production. As you read it you'll likely think your crop for 1931 hasn't much of a chance to pull thru. But E. G. Kelly, entomologist at the Kansas State College of Agriculture, and recognized as an authority in a national way, who prepared this article, doesn't stop after telling us all the aches and pains a corn crop can have. He explains how to handle them from root to tassel. Of course, you will wish to keep this in your permanent library.

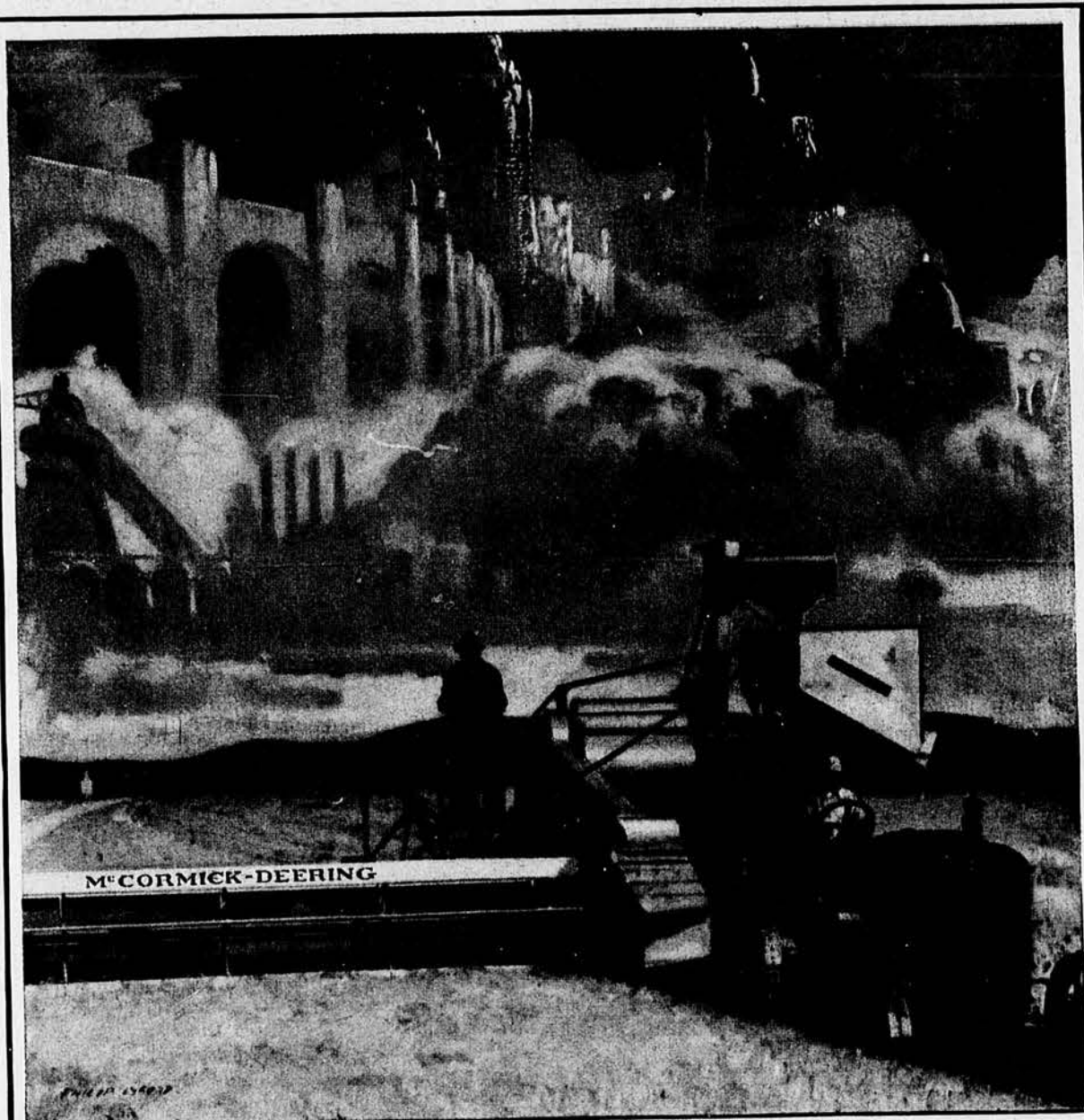
when they become numerous. Like every other plant, which normally is subject to a regular drain upon its substance from insect attack, the corn plant must grow a surplus for the specific purpose of feeding them. Thus, in a favorable season for insect growth, the plant must put out a growth in excess of that needed for the development of the fruit in order to mature.

Insects grow rapidly as a rule, and soon reach full size; many species multiply with great rapidity during the growing season of the corn plant, but the corn plant will outgrow them if given a fair chance. The most serious injury to the corn plant is done by insects which come to it from other and earlier crops; notably the chinch bug which comes from maturing wheat, the army-worm and cutworm which get their start in volunteer wheat or grass the previous fall; the grasshopper which is ever present; and wireworms and white grubworms with brown heads which get their start on the roots of previous crops. There are other insects which cause much injury to the corn crop where it is grown continuously on the same land, notably the corn-root aphids which seems to attack only the corn plant; the corn-root worm which seems to prefer the roots of the corn plant; and the corn-bill bug which cuts slits in the stems at the surface of the ground.

Much Damage Is Obscure

There are a few others which should be mentioned among the injurious kinds which occasionally do serious injury, notably the corn-leaf beetle which attacks very young corn plants and seems to originate in Sweet clover fields and fields where much trash was left on the ground during the winter. The corn stalk borers attack the very young plants mostly near the edges of the field, they start in grasses very early in the spring, and in Kansas have been confused with the European corn borer. The corn ear worm attacks the stalk and ears, often causing serious injury to corn and also to other crops. Also,





THE McCORMICK-DEERING HARVESTER-THRESHER

Descendant of the McCormick Reaper of 1831

The mechanical conquest of the grain harvest was man's first great victory in the march toward his destiny. Once this barrier was leveled the road lay clear to endless accomplishment.



INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER AND THE CONQUEST *Of the Harvest*

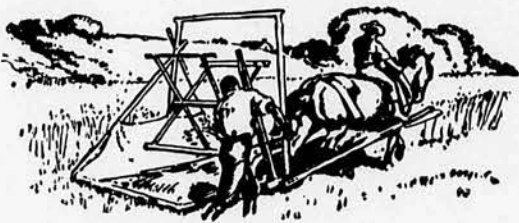
HUNGER remains the first great urge of the race. The need of food must ever be served, but the dread of famine no longer haunts humanity. Each day plentifully answers each day's recurring cry for bread. Today it is easy for ten million tillers of the soil to take from it food for a population of more than one hundred and twenty millions.

If suddenly the machines of the harvest, the children of the McCormick reaper, were to vanish beyond replacement, the great edifice of civilization would fall in ruins. Through the simplest instincts of men the cities would empty themselves and the feet of the multitudes would be shackled again to the soil.

Stark necessity would enslave the learning of the scholar, the genius of the scientist, the dreams of the poet and the philosopher, the trained hands of the surgeon, the artist, and the artisan. For the talent of the race is of little avail without conquest of the harvest.

Such a return to the past brings utter calamity to mind, yet it leads but to the generation of our great-grandfathers. A single century—a moment of time in the history of the ages—has seen the modern harvest built up on the invention of the reaper.

In 1831, grain was cut with the hand sickle and the cradle, bound by hand, and threshed by the treading of animals or with flails. Many hands and many hours were



required to wrest the yield from each stubborn acre. As when Ruth went to glean in the ancient fields of Palestine, untold toil lay between the growing grain and the precious loaf of bread.

In 1831, the reaper of McCormick moved down the Virginia field cutting a swath of wheat. For the first time in the story of mankind a machine successfully reaped grain and did the work of many men. In that Virginia field—birthland of the new Agriculture—an event was written into history greater than all the wars of conquest.

With that event the century took wing. The

reaper led swiftly on to new triumphs. The mechanical thresher lent its voice to the new music of the fields, and the simple flail joined the sickle in oblivion. The self-binder was invented, and the lone man with his machine cut as much grain as twenty-eight sickle-wielders in a summer's day. By the early Seventies, when the new factories of the indomitable McCormick

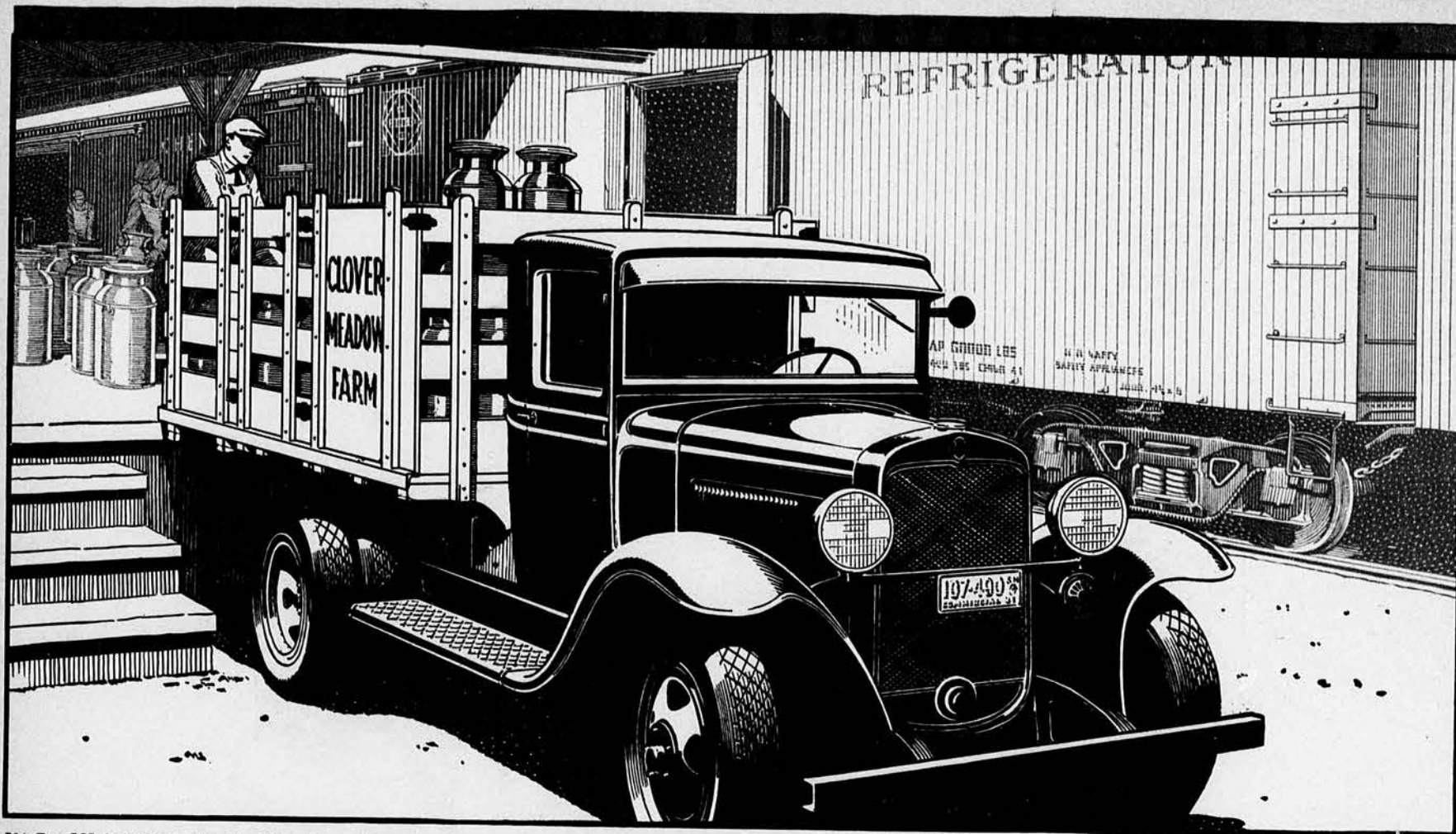
had risen like the phoenix from the ashes of the great Chicago fire, one man with his machines brought in a harvest that would have taxed the powers of a whole village in the olden time.

In the early years of the present century came the bold, long step that led to the modern harvest. Cutting and threshing were combined in the field in one great machine called the harvester-thresher or combine. With the larger McCormick-Deering harvester-threshers of today, operated by tractor power and sweeping down the broad fields in 16-foot swaths, two men easily do the work of two hundred wielders of the sickle and the flail. With modern grain machines and milling methods the grain that waves in the breezes of today may be the bread of tomorrow's tables in the heart of the great city.

The International Harvester Company in the time of this Centennial is proud of kinship with the McCormick reaper, and proud, too, of the modern harvesting equipment it is manufacturing for the grain fields of the world—equipment essential to the existence and the progress of the human race.

1831 • CENTENNIAL OF THE McCORMICK REAPER • 1931

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY, CHICAGO, U. S. A.



1 1/2-Ton 131-Inch Stake Truck—Price of complete unit with Chevrolet cab and body \$710, dual wheels optional \$25 extra.

ANNOUNCING

A NEW LINE OF LOW-PRICED SIX-CYLINDER TRUCKS WITH CHEVROLET-BUILT BODIES ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO FARM USE » » »

Now you can buy a Chevrolet six-cylinder truck chassis and a Chevrolet-built truck body as a complete unit.

These new bodies are designed by Chevrolet engineers and produced in Chevrolet plants, exclusively for the three Chevrolet chassis. Made of finest hardwood-and-steel and built to rigid standards of strength and stamina, they have the ability to take plenty of punishment—to stand up well throughout many seasons of hard, constant service.

In addition, they have the size and support for maximum load capacity. Bodies for

the commercial chassis offer six-foot load space; for the 131-inch model, nine-foot; and for the 157-inch model, twelve-foot.

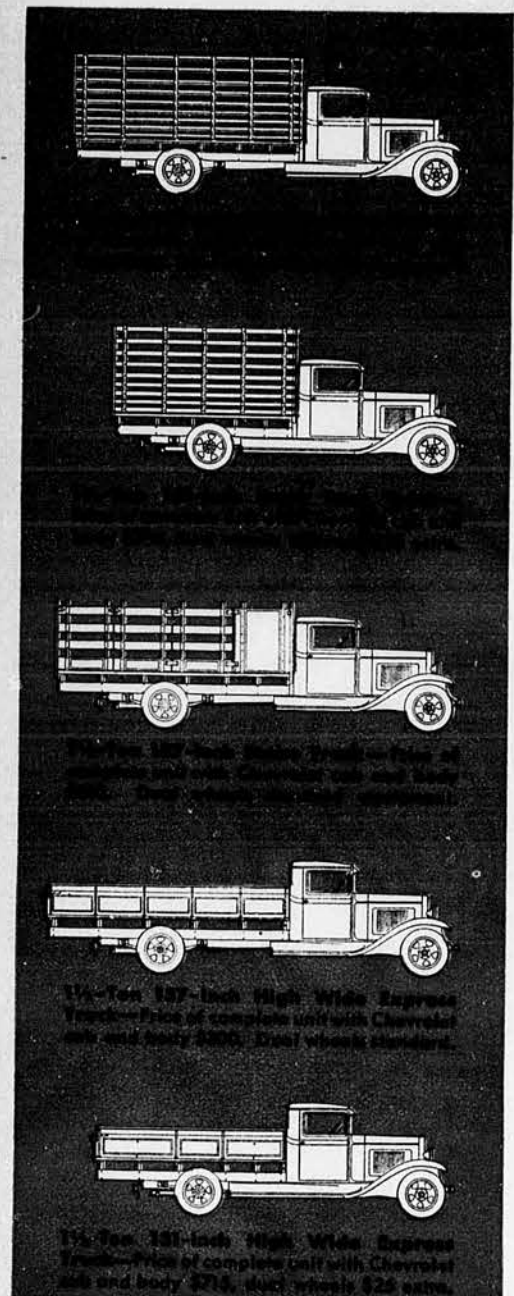
Whether it's a light pick-up you need for carrying supplies around the farm, or a large truck for carrying produce to market—Chevrolet now has a fine-looking, 50-horsepower six-cylinder unit—complete with Chevrolet body and chassis—to do your work dependably. Prices on all models are uniformly low. And the cost records of large fleet operators show that Chevrolet's cost-per-mile is the lowest of any truck on the market.

**1 1/2-TON CHASSIS
WITH 131-INCH WHEELBASE .**
(Dual wheels optional \$25 extra)

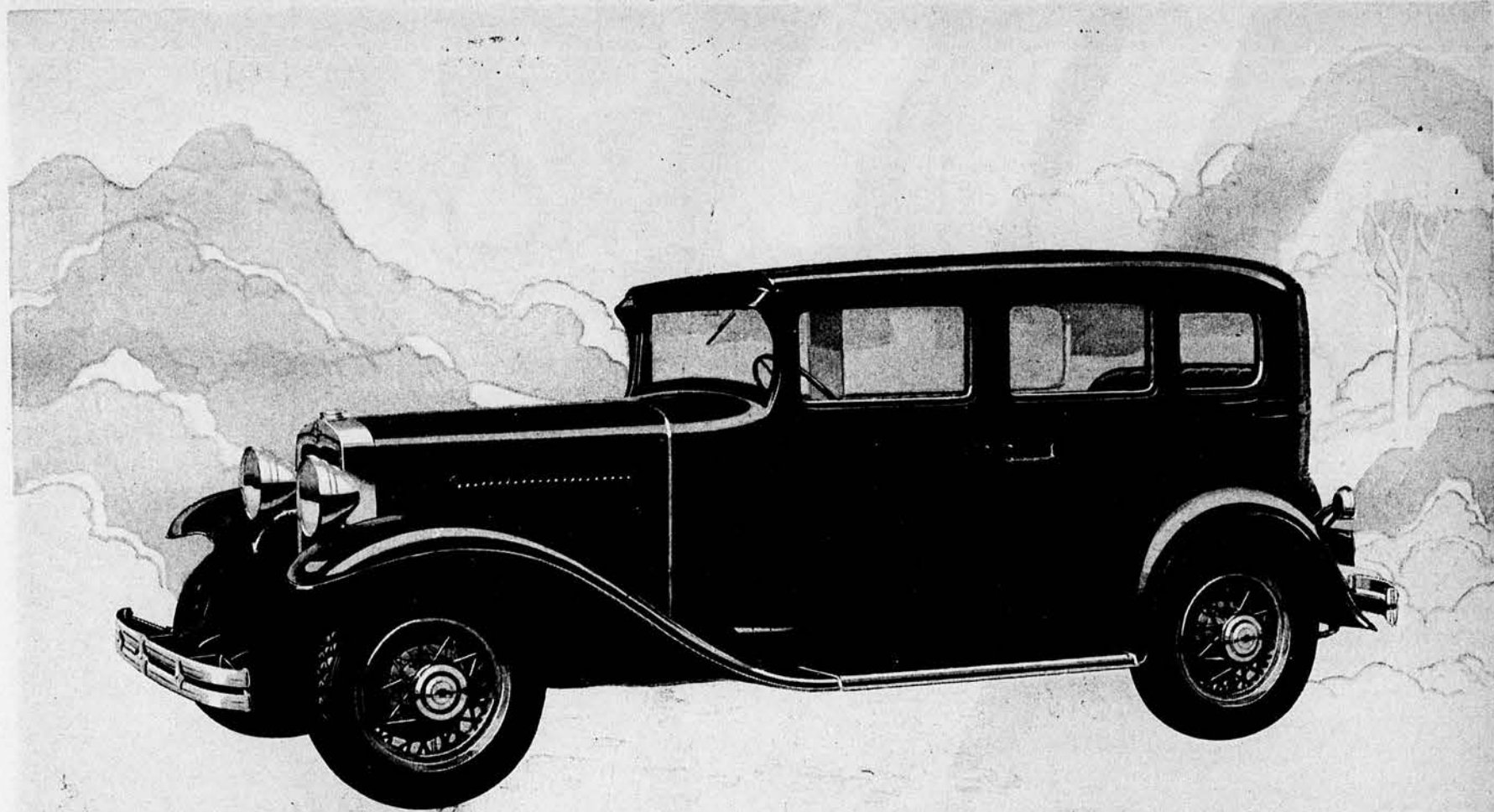
\$520

**1 1/2-TON CHASSIS WITH 157"
WHEELBASE (Dual wheels standard) \$590
COMMERCIAL CHASSIS . . . \$355**

All prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan and Indianapolis, Indiana. Special equipment extra.



CHEVROLET SIX CYLINDER TRUCKS



Bodies by Fisher for the new Chevrolet Six provide maximum comfort, safety, and value

Body by Fisher for the Chevrolet Six provides precisely the same strong type of wood-and-steel construction as found in the most costly cars, plus truly fine-car qualities of comfort, convenience, and safety.

These bodies are built of staunch hardwood frames and strong steel panels. They are sturdily braced with metal and are notably free from rumbles and other unpleasant noises. They retain their fine appearance and riding comfort for a long time even under severe driving conditions.

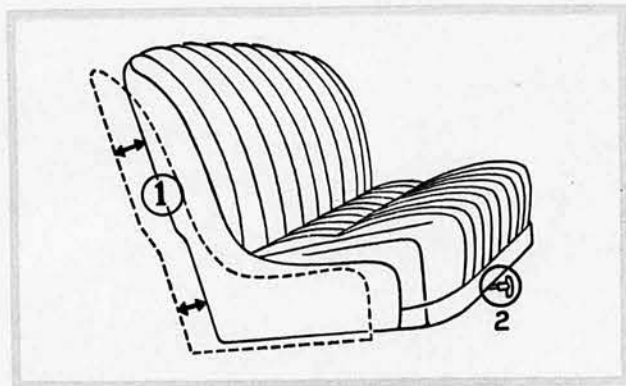
Furthermore, Chevrolet Bodies by Fisher have many luxurious features which are usually found only in cars of much higher price. Upholstery fabrics are beautiful and long wearing. Driver's seats are adjust-

able to accommodate the individual driver. The Fisher non-glare vision-ventilating windshield provides instant and complete control of ventilation. It can be operated with one hand even while the car is in motion.

All glass, in doors and windows as well as in the windshield, is genuine plate, affording clear and undistorted vision in all directions. And Chevrolet Bodies by Fisher are insulated against weather and noise.

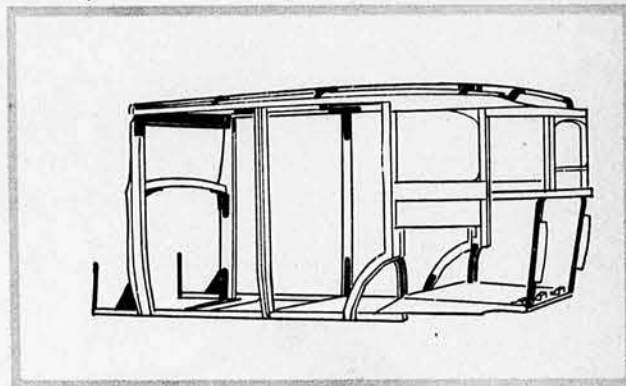
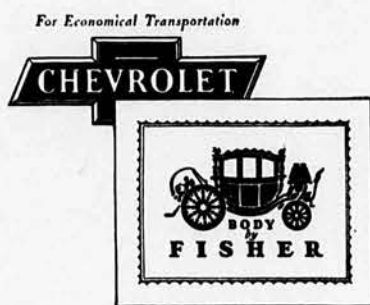
Chevrolet alone in its price field can provide you with these manifold Fisher advantages, because Chevrolet is one of the General Motors cars—the only cars with Body by Fisher.

FISHER BODY CORPORATION • DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors



Real comfort for every driver

The Fisher adjustable driver's seat (1) moves forward and back through a range of three inches, to accommodate the individual driver. The accessible handle (2) provides convenient adjustment.



Staunch hardwood body frame

Strong, tough hardwoods, reinforced with metal braces, make up the staunch framework of Chevrolet Bodies by Fisher. This construction explains their great strength, durability, and value.

Away with spring fever!

here's *the wake-up food!*

SPRINGTIME! That's the time for *quick new energy*. That's the time to eat Post Toasties. It's *the wake-up food*—and why? Because it is so easy to digest, so quick to release its stored-up energy to the body. Serve your family Post Toasties. Give them all—big and little folks alike—a brisk, bright start each day. For breakfast, send these golden flakes of crisp corn hearts afloat on pools of pure, sweet milk or cream. Delicious, you'll say, *delicious!* And just as good for lunch and for a night "snack" too. For every day economy, serve Post Toasties—*the wake-up food!*

POST TOASTIES

The Wake-up Food

A PRODUCT OF GENERAL FOODS CORPORATION





Fun With Puzzles and Riddles

FOR pets I have three cats named Ruth, Snickel and Fritz and two dogs named Bill and Sport. I am 53 inches tall and weigh 89 pounds. I have red hair and blue eyes. I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I go to Monticello School. I have 1½ miles to walk. My teacher's name is Mrs. Steven. I like her very much. I have

ing the servant to put coal on the fire? Philip the Great (fill up the grate.)

What is the difference between a dollar bill and a silver quarter? Seventy-five cents.

When you listen to a drum why are you a good judge? Because you hear both sides.

Why does the conductor at a concert resemble the electric telegraph? Because he beats time.

Why is a needle one of the most persistent forces? It always has an eye open for business, and invariably carries its point.

When is a newspaper the sharpest? When it is filed.

A Game for You



Sides are chosen and one from each side designated to start the battle. Each player holds up one foot with one hand and, hopping on the other foot, seeks to meet and throw his opponent off his balance. A player who lets go of his foot or who falls, is retired, and victory rests with the side that eliminates all the players on the other side.

three brothers and two sisters. Their names are Francis, Lawrence, Harvey, Emma and Rosa Lee. I wish some of the girls and boys my age would write to me.

Zarah, Kan. Mary Fanning.

Try to Guess These

When may a man be said to have four hands? When he doubles his fists.

Why are the Middle Ages called the Dark Ages? Because there were so many nights (knights) then.

What is the difference between a dime dated 1899 and a new dollar? Ninety cents.

The name of what character of history would a person mention in ask-

Goes to King School

For pets I have four cats and two dogs. I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I go to King School. My teacher's name is Miss Spreer. I go ¼ mile to school. I have two brothers. Their names are James and Jo Ed. I wish some of the girls and boys my age would write to me.

Idana, Kan. Marvel Glenn.



It Was Tough, the Last Half of the Ninth Inning With Victory Within Grasp, to Have a Perfectly Good Home Run Stopped by Grandpa Himmel's Head.

Goes to School in Bus

My brother, Dan, and I like to read the letters that the children write to the Kansas Farmer. My brother is

7 years old and is in the third grade. I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade. We go to Sunrise school. We go to school in a bus. We have several kittens—Nick, Bun, Tickle Toes,

I like to go to school. I have four sisters. Their names are Elsie, Emma, Clara and Edna. I have one brother. His name is Otto. I enjoy the children's page very much. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Herbert Grossman.
St. Francis, Kan.

Penny Wise Puzzle



If you are as wise as these owls, you can give the answers to these definitions, which are to be found on a Lincoln penny:

1. Name of a song.
2. A privilege.
3. Small animal.
4. Part of Indian corn.
5. Part of a hill.
6. Something denoting self.
7. Part of a door.
8. A fruit.
9. What ships sail on.
10. A perfume.
11. A Chinese beverage.
12. A term of marriage.

The answer to the first definition is "America." Can you guess the others? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

Snubby Nose, Blacky and Dirty Face. We also have a pony named Topsy and a dog named Woodrow. We did have a pet crow named Andy but he and the dog had a fight and the dog killed him.

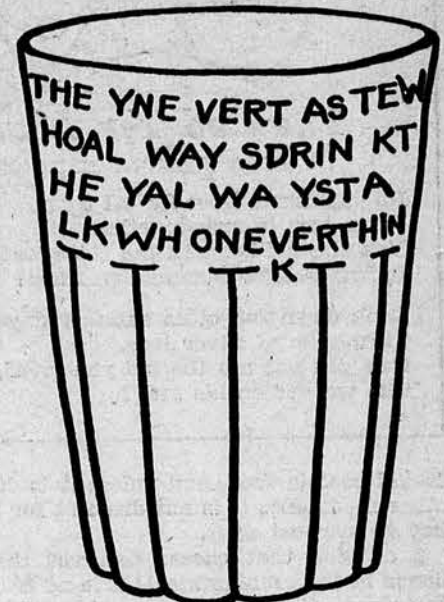
Imperial, Kan.

Likes to Ride His Pony

For pets I have a dog named Sport and a pony named Shorty. I like to ride my pony. I go to Sunny Ridge school. My teacher's name is Miss Rath. I like her very much. I ride to school with her every morning. I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade.

By arranging the spaces between words properly, you will find a verse that is often quoted. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

Quotation Puzzle



The Hoovers—Sis Remembers the Old Home Remedies



Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender

Cheese Dishes Deserve the Place of Honor in the Evening Meal

By Nell B. Nichols

HOW do you use cheese? Do you cut the wholesome yellow food in slices or wedges, place it on a small plate and use it as an accessory on the dinner or supper table? There is no law against such a procedure. Of course, the children present a drawback to this style of service. Cheese is a concen-



The Lad You Loved

BY ROSA ZAGNONI MARINONI

Do you recall those far-off days
When arm in arm together
You strolled beneath the thick-leaved trees
In wind-blown summer weather?

Look down forgotten summer days
Thru veils of silver lace,
Can you not see the lad you loved,
The wonder on his face?

trated protein food, and unless it is diluted with other foodstuffs, it is not difficult for the girl or boy to over-eat of it.

I contend that cheese deserves the place of honor in the evening meal. It is no trick to build the remainder of the menu about it. There are just three rules to keep in mind. They are to provide one starchy food such as potatoes, rice, macaroni or spaghetti and a green vegetable, such as lettuce, asparagus, cabbage, spinach and other greens; and a fruity salad or dessert. Tomatoes or tomato juice may be used instead of the fruit. There is something about bacon that makes it a happy addition to the supper in which cheese is the main dish. Perhaps it is a pleasing blending of flavors. Or it may be a contrast of textures, for slices of crisp bacon vary greatly in this respect from soft cheese.

Among the supper menus that I like to use at this time of the year are the following three. One characteristic of all of them is that much of the food may be made ready in advance, which is helpful if there are evening chores to do.

Menu No. 1

Macaroni baked in Tomato Juice with Cheese Sauce
Lettuce and Pineapple Salad
Bread Oatmeal Cookies Butter
Milk

Menu No. 2

Asparagus on Toast
with Cheese Sauce and Bacon
Potato Cakes Bran Muffins
Tomato Jelly (made with gelatin)

Menu No. 3

Tapiocha Cheese Souffle
Creamed Potatoes
Lettuce with Sour Cream Dressing
Bread Canned or Fresh Fruit Butter
Butter Cookies Milk

Here are just a few of the recipes.

Cheese Sauce

2 cups milk
4 tablespoons butter
4 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon salt
Dash of paprika
Dash of paprika

Make a smooth paste of the flour mixed with a little of the cold milk. Scald the remainder of the milk in the top of the double boiler. Stir into the flour mixture and cook, stirring constantly until the sauce thickens. Add the butter, salt and cheese and remove from the stove. Stir

until the cheese melts. Pour over the macaroni, which has been cooked until tender in salted water and later heated in tomato juice. The macaroni may be cooked and drained while the noon meal is being prepared. This same sauce may be used with asparagus. The asparagus is cooked until tender and then arranged on slices of buttered toast. The sauce is poured on and a slice of crisp bacon is used on each piece of toast to provide a delightful garnish.

Tapiocha Cheese Souffle

3 tablespoons quick cooking tapioca
1 cup milk, scalded
1 cup cheese, grated
3 egg yolks, beaten until thick and lemon colored
3 egg whites, beaten stiff
1 teaspoon salt

Add the tapioca to the milk and cook for 15 minutes in the double boiler, stirring frequently. The tapioca is to be cooked until it is clear. Add the cheese and stir until it is melted. Cool. Add the egg yolks and mix. Add the salt and fold in the egg whites. Place in a buttered baking dish, set in a pan of warm water and bake in a moderate oven for 50 minutes. When the souffle is cooked, it shrinks a little and is brown. This souffle does not collapse as readily as do souffles made without the tapioca. You will wish to double the recipe if there are more than four in the family. Since souffles are rather dry, the creamed potatoes, made with plenty of white sauce, are especially appropriate for use in the same meal.

We have a leaflet called "My Favorite Cheese Recipes," prepared by Mrs. Nichols. It is yours for the postage, 4 cents. Address Home Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Clothes Pins Hold Napkins

BY VIOLET MITCHELL

I AM a frequent guest in a home where a clever system for table napkins is used. There are five members in the family. For each one there is a lacquered clothes-pin of the spring type, painted in the color that the individual member likes best.

When the table is set for a meal, a napkin to which a clothes-pin of the correct color is attached, is laid at each place at the table. During the meal when the napkin is in use, the clothes-pin is laid by the side of the plate and the various colors add attractiveness to the table. When the meal is finished, each one folds his napkin and snaps his colored pin onto it. On clearing the table the napkins are then placed in the buffet ready for use at the next meal. This method saves much laundry work. Napkins are seldom soiled at the first using, and thus each member gets back the one he had previously. Children, especially, like the colored clothes-pins that are their very own. Also there is the incentive in this to see who can keep his napkin clean the longest, and neatness at the table is established.

Guests who are frequently at the home for more than one meal in succession, also have their clothes-pins. A few extra are kept on hand and the clothes-pin which is in the color known to be liked best by the guest is used.

Enamel, instead of lacquer, may be used in coloring the clothes-pins if one desires. Pastel shades are good, as color harmony should be observed.

Oddities in the Garden

BY JANE CAREY PLUMMER

I VE heard folks wish money grew on trees, and I was once told that babies were found in cabbages, but, no joking, you can grow dish cloths on vines!

There's a curious member of the gourd family called the Chinese Sponge. It grows on an ornamental vine which produces great quantities of pods from 10 to 18 inches long. They are

attractive in shape and coloring. Beneath the thin, hard shell, in the center of the pod, is a sponge-like substance. When taken out and bleached it is tough and porous. It can be used effectively for dish cloths, and as a substitute for sponges.

Most of us are familiar with the ground cherries of the field, but few of us are acquainted with the mammoth plant of domestic culture. It can be grown as easily as the tomato. Its uses are many and intriguing. When ripe the purple fruit makes a luscious sauce or a tasty pie. Excellent preserves can be made from it. It can be dried in sugar to lend unusual flavor to cakes and puddings. Seed houses very thoughtfully include cooking recipes as well as cultural directions with their packets of ground cherry seeds.

"What is this? A Burbanked Burdoc?" my Favorite Farmer queried, as he gingerly tackled his first prickly pickled gherkin. This porcupine-like little member of the cucumber family adds novelty to pickling. It makes a toothsome bit at table, and adds a comic touch to the sometimes prosaic business of eating.

A row of Christmas presents can be planted in your early spring garden. Jerusalem cherries, as some call them, grow on beautiful plants which reach about a foot in height. The leaves are a deep green. The abundant fruit turns from green to shining scarlet when ripe. Before frost the plants can be potted for present giving. The Christmas cherries will cling to the plant nearly all winter. The fruit is not edible.

Pleasing Apron Styles

THE modern housewife needs an apron which is easily slipped on and off, for she has so many duties to perform—and such a little time to perform in. Pictured below are two delightful versions of such an apron. A dress for the growing girl is shown too.

7152—Apron with reversible closing. Waist portions are lengthened by flare flounce sections. Designed in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

7159—Pleasing style for the junior miss. Waist portions blouse slightly above the fitted hip yoke portions to which the plaited skirt sections are joined. Designed in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

7153—April model with back portions lapping. Belt ends are passed thru openings and brought



forward on the front, on which neat pockets are applied. Designed in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure.

Patterns! 15 cents. Any of these may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Icebox Dishes Are Economical

Bits of Food Left From Any Meal Can Be Stored Away in These Attractive Containers

BY NAIDA GARDNER

THAT bit of creamed vegetable cooked for dinner but not completely eaten. Have you disgustedly thrown it in the garbage pan because you knew it wouldn't keep until the next day? If you did you must not have known about the clever little dishes which one can purchase now for just such leftovers.

These dishes, known as "icebox dishes" are priced moderately and may be secured in whatever size and kitchenware you desire. You may like earthenware best, if so you have a

I found shoe trees fastened to a rack which would hold the shoes in shape and at the same time provide storage. These cost \$1, but I think I can make a satisfactory substitute for much less with the shoe trees that I have on hand.

An ambitious 14-year-old boy in the neighborhood made a clever as well as useful chest for holding shoes of the menfolks of the family. The lower part opens with doors on hinges, and underneath the lid are compartments for cleaning apparatus.



choice of light or dark green, blue and buff. A particularly useful one is composed of a set of three sizes, each one fitting into the one of the next size, each having a lid.

An attractive one made in the same manner is of ivory earthenware decorated in a painted floral design. Earthenware dishes may be had in square or oblong shapes, also single crockery bowls for larger amounts of food come in blue and green.

Or maybe your problem is several different items of food to store in the icebox and you will want to see at a glance on opening the door what choice of food you have. Crystal glass in rose or green is attractive, especially since the set consists of three square dishes stacked directly on top of each other. Each dish serves as a lid for the one beneath it, and the top one has a lid. This lid also fits any of the dishes if just one is used. There are also single dishes of oblong shape in clear glass.

If you are the possessor of a mechanical refrigerator you will be interested in the enamelware pans which are ventilated. These come in any shape or size and are safe receptacles for any food you place in them.

Possibly you are in search of a suitable gift for a bride. You can be sure she will appreciate a set of these useful dishes for her icebox.

Housecleaning Closets

BY FLORENCE MILLER JOHNSON

Spring heralds housecleaning to every bustling homemaker. Tho we may delay the ordeal as long as possible, once we are into it, don't we enjoy making the dirt fly! Our weary backs may ache at nightfall, but the rest that follows a task well done is surely sweet. I always begin with my clothes closets. This year I've decided to make more satisfactory arrangements for taking care of shoes and bedroom slippers. These are always cluttering the closet floors. I have shoe bags, yes, and they might be all right if my closets were large enough to give them wall space, but they hang on closet doors and father's number 10's upset them at the slightest jolt. Tacks at the four corners either come out or tear the bags. With this idea in mind, I've investigated ways and means that I might adopt.

I find that some owe their tidy closet floors to a rod placed in one corner, over which the heels of the shoes are hung. These prove satisfactory especially for women's shoes with high heels. At the notion counter

When the lid is down, it makes an extra seat for his bedroom.

But quite the nicest arrangement for storing shoes which I've seen yet, are the new shoe cabinets. They're made of heavy pasteboard and covered with gay printed cloth, with four drawers for shoes and one at the top for stockings. Altho the price is just a little less than \$2, they are well worth it.

I'm going to cling to the shoe bag for the children's shoes and bedroom slippers and be a little more insistent that they keep them therein, for the bag hangs low enough to be within easy reach of all. But I think a little money spent in equipment for the rest of the family will be worth the saving in nervous energy to me, not to mention the added life and neatness of appearance the shoes will bear for having had good care.

Women's Service Corner

Our Service Corner is conducted for the purpose of helping our readers solve their puzzling problems. The editor is glad to answer your questions concerning house-keeping, home making, entertaining, cooking, sewing, beauty, and so on. Send a self addressed, stamped envelope to the Women's Service Corner, Kansas Farmer and a personal reply will be given.

Dress May Be Tinted

Is there any way to color a light blue silk dress to a dark blue without boiling it?
Mrs. V. K. L.

All dyes require boiling, some longer than others. However, you can tint the dress, but it will have to be dipped occasionally to keep the rich color, and if it is washed the color is liable to run and be ugly. There are two preparations on the market which come in all colors, and which do not have to be boiled in order to tint the dress to another color. These two names will be given to anyone requesting them. Send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to the Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas, for the information.

Fuller's Earth Cleans White Felt

What can I use to clean my last year's white felt hat?
Mrs. D. N. A.

To clean your white felt hat rub it in French chalk or fuller's earth. Set it away in a box overnight and brush out of the material. Rub the soiled spots with a woolen cloth dipped in a mixture of alcohol and salt. Dry with a clean linen cloth.

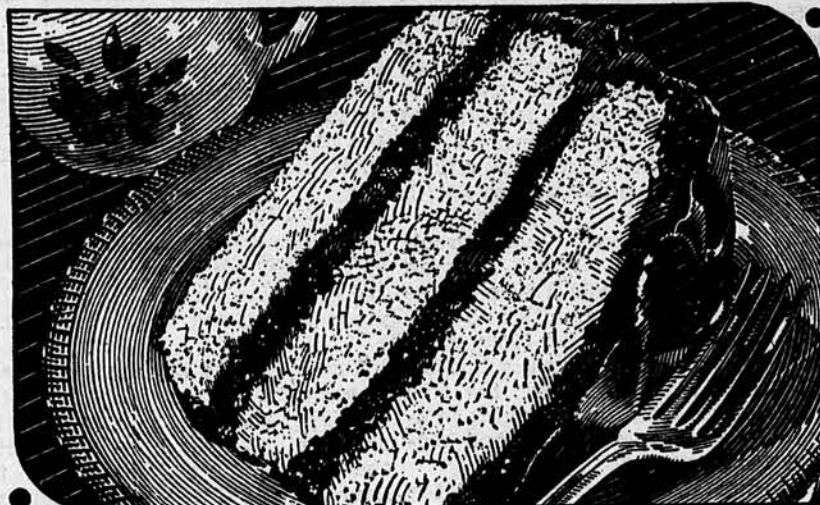
Without Gloves, We Trust

"They worked with an ax in one hand, and a gun in the other, and a Bible in the other."—Atlantic Monthly.

your cake fail?

not a chance!

says Calumet's Double-Action



So delicious! So sure to be perfect—with Calumet!

● ARE YOU ONE OF THOSE WOMEN who delight in serving home-made cake—but always hesitate to make it, for fear of failure? Then try Calumet, The Double-Acting Baking Powder—and forget your worries. Even if you're new at this baking game, you'll have marvelous "luck!"

It's Calumet's Double-Action that causes that "luck." Two actions instead of one. Two actions that protect your baking and make it come out perfectly—wispy-light and smooth, delicious—even though you may not be able to regulate your oven temperature accurately.

Calumet's first action begins in the mixing bowl. It starts the leavening. Then, in the oven, the second action begins and continues the leavening. Up! . . . up! . . . it keeps raising the

batter and holds it high and light. Cakes, biscuits, all bake beautifully.

All baking powders are required by law to be made of pure, wholesome ingredients. But not all are alike in their action nor in the amount that should be used. And not all will give you equally fine results in your baking. Calumet is scientifically made of exactly the right ingredients, in exactly the right proportions to produce perfect leavening action—Double-Action.

Try Calumet! See why Calumet is to-day the most popular baking powder in the world! . . . Use only one level teaspoon of Calumet to each cup of sifted flour. This is the usual Calumet proportion and should be followed for best results—a splendid economy! Calumet is a product of General Foods Corporation.

© 1931, G. F. CORP.

LOOK! . . . SEE CALUMET'S DOUBLE-ACTION!

Make this test—See for yourself how Calumet Baking Powder acts twice to make your baking better. Put two level teaspoons of Calumet into a glass, add two teaspoons of water, stir rapidly five times and remove the spoon. The tiny, fine bubbles will rise slowly, half filling the glass. This is Calumet's first action—the action that Calumet specially provides to take place in the mixing bowl.

After the mixture has entirely stopped rising, stand the glass in a pan of hot water on the stove. In a moment, a second rising will start and continue until the mixture reaches the top of the glass. This is Calumet's second action—the action that Calumet holds in reserve to take place in the heat of your oven. Make this test to-day. See Calumet's Double-Action which protects your baking from failure.

CALUMET

• The Double-Acting Baking Powder



FREE—THE WONDERFUL NEW CALUMET BAKING BOOK

MARION JANE PARKER, c/o General Foods, Battle Creek, Michigan
Please send me, free, a copy of the new Calumet Baking Book.

Name _____

Street _____

City _____

State _____

Fill in completely—print name and address



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

"For Every Rural Child as Satisfactory Schooling and Health Services as for the City Child"

THE Congress of the United States, having declared that the first day of May of every year shall be "Child Health Day," makes the date one of national purpose; not that this country has any days that are not for child health, but that May Day is the official Child Health rally. The governors of the 48 states have added their proclamations to those of the President, so no American citizen should be unaware of May Day health activities.

Did you know about the Children's Charter and its 19 points? It is an outgrowth of the 1930 White House Conference on Child Health and Protection. Article 17 reads: "For every rural child as satisfactory schooling and health services as for the city child, and an extension to rural families of social, recreational and cultural facilities."

It is not as difficult to follow the spirit of this article as it would have been a generation ago, for rural schools and rural health have been climbing steadily for at least a decade. There has been a setback in some communities of late, due to disturbed economic conditions. Recently I heard of a county seat where the board of education, paring its budget, had cut out the only school nurse. Now that we recognize health as a subject of school study the place of the public health nurse is more important than ever. The school nurse of today is well-grounded in her work and may well be counted part of the teaching force. District schools too small to employ a nurse may well combine to obtain one.

Practical celebrations of May Day in attention to sports, May-poles, pageants and speeches might well include: A census of children under 12 not protected against diphtheria; a clinic at which well babies may be weighed, measured and examined; plans for the "Summer Roundup" of children who will start to school for the first time next fall. In all of these things the aid of the public health nurse will be invaluable.

Has Tendency to Increase

What is the outlook for a person who has deafness caused by middle ear catarrh? What do you know about invisible ear drums that will help?

J. T. D.

Deafness from middle ear catarrh has a tendency to increase with advancing years and to be aggravated under the effects of a bad cold. Nervous strain should not affect it. There is no known cure for it, but the patient should do everything possible to

cure the catarrh. I am sorry to say that I do not know of any invisible ear drums that I can recommend. There are several electrical instruments that are helpful to deaf persons. They are a great improvement on the old-fashioned ear trumpet. Unless the deafness is due to auditory nerve destruction, such instruments put the deafened person in touch with social life to a valuable degree.

Better Results Than Ever

Is it true that vaccination against smallpox is more dangerous than the disease itself? We have three unvaccinated boys, one in high school, and all of our school pupils are ordered to be vaccinated.

B. F. J.

I can honestly say that vaccination is safer than at any time in history. Thinking people who know the ravages of smallpox have not doubted the value of vaccination, yet they have regretted the rather numerous occasions upon which infected arms have caused trouble. Very careful technique now has been worked out by the United States Public Health Service, the use of which does not even make a scratch on the arm and the doctor who follows this technique gets better results than ever.

For the Best Sleep

Is it true that a child sleeping with an older person will lose health because the older one saps vitality from the child? What about a young girl sleeping with the grandmother?

Cora.

I doubt whether an older person sleeping with a young child would take away any vitality, but I do not think it a healthful plan for either of them. Sleeping alone always is best. The sleep is not so likely to be disturbed by the motions of the bedfellow and there is more room for the sleeper to make desired changes in position.

No Great Damage Done

What about pasteurizing milk destroying the vitamins?

S. W. R.

Milk is not seriously disturbed as to its vitamin content by pasteurization. If it should be boiled, however, certain of the vitamins are destroyed. In that case you should provide for the vitamins in feeding infants by giving a small amount of orange juice or tomato juice.

Thank You, Folks

I have read some good stories in Kansas Farmer but I consider "The Outlaws of Eden" one of the best.

Al. Selbmann.

Strasburg, Colo.

This card is to let you know how very much I enjoyed "The Outlaws of Eden." I consider it one of the best stories that I have read and I have read plenty. It held one's interest all the way thru. I only hope this new story will be as good.

Nora Eisenburt.

Junction City, Kan.

Need Warm Seedbed

BY R. I. THROCKMORTON

Soybeans, cowpeas and the sorghums are warm weather crops and should not be planted until after the soil becomes quite warm. Nothing is to be gained by planting these crops early in the season, and if they are planted in cold, wet soils there is danger of the seed decaying and resulting in a poor stand.



for EXTRA value...

IT PAYS to specify the name Kellogg's when purchasing corn flakes.

Here is the world's most popular ready-to-eat cereal. Costing only a few cents a package. Always ready to serve. No trouble or work. Delicious!

Indeed, what other foods offer you so much value? Kellogg's Corn Flakes are delightful for breakfast, for lunch, for children's suppers—and to enjoy as a bedtime snack.

Serve with milk or cream. Add fresh or canned fruits or honey. Extra easy to digest. Crisp and flavorful.

Wise buyers know that there is no substitute for genuine Kellogg's, the original Corn Flakes. Imitations never equal that Kellogg "wonder" flavor!

Look for the red-and-green package at your grocer's. Oven-fresh in the patented waxtite wrapper. Made by Kellogg in Battle Creek.

The world's most popular ready-to-eat cereal—and a real farm product. It takes a whole year's bumper crop from 700 acres of corn to supply just one day's demand for Kellogg's. About 2,500,000 quarts of milk and cream are used daily. And tons of orchard fruits and berries.



Captain Tim Healy Visits WIBW

Spy Hunting Activities in Which He Has Engaged Provide Plenty of Radio Thrills

JUST a short time ago, Captain Tim Healy was a visitor in Topeka, and of WIBW. During his visit he spoke before the Topeka High School, and Junior High Schools, and also before several civic organizations.

Captain Tim Healy was a staff officer in the intelligence corps of the Australian Imperial Forces. During the World War he was at the head of his country's secret service department, combating with the finest and keenest minds of the German forces.

His life reads like a page from the novels of Achmed Abdullah, and his talks over WIBW every Tuesday and Thursday evening at 7:30 are even more interesting, for he tells of the thrills of "spy hunting."

Any theory that martial band music has a wide appeal only to men has been shattered by fan mail received in response to the concerts of the Arthur Pryor Cremo Military Band six nights a week over WIBW and a coast to coast Columbia network. From 75 to 85 per cent of the letters received are from women.

Dr. Howard W. Haggard, associate professor of physiology at Yale, and the feature of the Eastman Kodak Company's Sunday broadcast over WIBW at 6 p. m., announces that he will write another book. The style will be similar to his very popular "Devils, Drugs and Doctors." He may include in this publication some of his radio talks.

For those who aspire to be radio announcers, we recommend a test sponsored by Louis Dean who announces programs these days over CBS stations. According to Louis, no one ever has spoken it correctly at the first attempt. Now just relax, take a deep breath and say rapidly: "The seething sea ceaseth and thus it sufficeth us."

The radio serial "Ultra Violet" recently completed over WIBW, proved to be the most popular dramatic feature ever presented over the station. Cash prizes were awarded to those solving the mystery of the violet ray. At every broadcast the studio reception room was packed with spectators who came to watch the performance of the WIBW play actors. Every scene was acted out.

Now that circus time is about here, Ben Alley, tenor, heard every night at 10:30 over WIBW, reflects that if he hadn't become a singer he might have made an excellent acrobat. It was in the distant days of radio when things didn't run as smoothly as now. Ben was singing in a studio in which there were only two mikes—one on the floor and one suspended close to the ceiling. Suddenly the floor mike went dead. Ben hastily assembled a step ladder of tables and chairs and scrambled to the top of the pile. And, as the improvised platform wobbled precariously, Ben completed his program.

From a radio fan in Bartlesville, Okla., came a lovely ostrich skin gift set, addressed to "Bill" of the popular "Leo and Bill" harmony team. The fan writes that her appreciation for the many hours of happiness she receives from her favorite radio artist on WIBW can in no better way be expressed than by a useful gift.

Last week was "Sunshine's" birthday. She was 20. The day's mail brought her countless small gifts from her radio admirers and a great big angelfood birthday cake, gaily decorated with "Congratulations,"

which is the title of the song "Sunshine" sings almost daily to some fan out in radioland who requests it for some birthday. "Sunshine" is Violet Clarkson.

"The Jersey Cereal Boys," one of the finest harmony teams on the air today, and the Jersey Cereal Orchestra again will be heard next Saturday morning at 9:45. The "Jersey Cereal Boys" have a most decided ability to present speedy, peppy tunes that will set your feet to keeping time.

When Bob Haring and his Post's Bran orchestra play many of the familiar songs that you like to hear, and when the Post's Bran Foursome sing their songs, well, that's just another reason for listening to the Post's Bran program the next time they come to you over WIBW. Set your dials on WIBW at 8:30, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, and enjoy 15 minutes of the finest singing and playing on the air today.

Daily Except Sunday

6:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
6:05 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
6:30 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hill
7:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
7:05 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
11:00 a. m.—Household Searchlight
11:30 a. m.—Farmers' Hour
2:45 p. m.—Kanoa Hawaiians
2:30 p. m.—Our Women Editors
4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave
6:00 p. m.—Capital Radio Extra
10:15 p. m.—Tomorrow's News

Highlights Next Week

SUNDAY, MAY 3

8:00 a. m.—Tony's Scrapbook
5:00 p. m.—The World's Business
6:00 p. m.—Devils, Drugs and Doctors
7:00 p. m.—Pipe Dreams
8:00 p. m.—The Cotton Pickers
8:30 p. m.—Memories of Hawaii
9:00 p. m.—Back Home Hour
10:30 p. m.—Ben Alley and Ann Leaf

MONDAY, MAY 4

11:15 a. m.—Ready and Willing
2:00 p. m.—U. S. Army Band
6:30 p. m.—Simmons Program
7:00 p. m.—The Three Bakers
8:30 p. m.—The Post Bran Flakes
9:00 p. m.—Morton Downey
9:30 p. m.—Sigma Alpha Iota Sorority Music Contest

TUESDAY, MAY 5

11:15 a. m.—Lehn and Fink program
6:15 p. m.—Old Gold Numerologist
7:30 p. m.—Capt. Tim Healy
8:00 p. m.—Chevrolet Chronicles
8:30 p. m.—Paramount Publix

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6

7:15 p. m.—State Savings and Loan "Hawaiians"
7:30 p. m.—Arabesque
8:45 p. m.—Columbia Concerts

THURSDAY, MAY 7

7:30 p. m.—Capt. Tim Healy
7:45 p. m.—The Burleigh Girls
8:45 p. m.—Peters Shoe program
9:30 p. m.—Radio Roundup

FRIDAY, MAY 8

5:45 p. m.—Robin Hoods Merry Men
7:00 p. m.—The Old Counselor: Capitol Securities
9:15 p. m.—Arthur Pryor's Cremo Military Band

SATURDAY, MAY 9

7:30 p. m.—National Forum
8:00 p. m.—Hank Simmons' Show Boat
9:00 p. m.—Bert Lown Orchestra
9:30 p. m.—Guy Lombardo
10:30 p. m.—Nocturne

Going Up in the World QUALITY SPECIAL

For Saturday
2 Dozen Mixed Cookies for 25c

Regular Price 15c

—Ad in a Chariton (Iowa) paper.

Many flower beds are failures because they are planted too near the trees.

IT'S FOGGY INSIDE—SO THOSE extra bushels WON'T GET LOST



JUST lift up a removable deck-section of the "Caterpillar" Combine—and see what goes on inside.

A heavy whirling "fog"!

Then throw out the clutch and see what creates that "fog."

You'll see the true-running, strongly mounted cylinder start the "cyclone" off—doing a thorough threshing job—casting a big share of the loosened grain directly through grate plate lips into the grain carrier.

And the other precious bushels still trapped in chaff and straw—they too must find their way into the grain tank. A furious attack by a whirling beater—and more grain drops into the grain carrier. The "fog" fumes thicker when a pair of

swiftly rotating spiked pickers play pitch and catch with the straw to release more kernels. Another pair of beaters vigorously whirl and pluck and bounce the chaff and straw—pull it right over a rushing blast of air.

A dense "fog" of rotary agitation all the way—the systematic, thorough separation necessary to save you the bushels that are hardest to get.

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Combines
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The H. W. Cardwell Co., Inc., Wichita
Dwyer Machinery Co., Dodge City
Ensminger Tractor and Equipment Co., Parsons
Graham-Hobson Tractor, Kansas City, Mo.
Gunnels-Hennon Tractor & Equipment Co., Colby
Hays Tractor and Equipment Co., Hays
Martin Tractor and Harvester Co., Topeka
Martin Tractor Company, Ottawa
McFarland Tractor and Equipment Co., St. Joseph, Mo.
Stewart-Oehlert Tractor and Equipment Co., Salina, Kansas

CATERPILLAR

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

COMBINE

CATERPILLAR TRACTOR CO., Peoria, Ill.
(or address nearest dealer)

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Grain acreage _____

Chief crop _____

Present harvest outfit _____

Name _____

Address _____

Grain View Notes

H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

Last year convinced us that to make any money on hogs a farmer must have some kind of pasture. From two very common purebred Chester White sows we raised and sold \$357 worth of hogs last year in a few days less than 12 months. We saved two of the best gilts from the first litter in addition and they will farrow this spring. These sows and pigs were pastured on a 4½ acre piece of alfalfa and all the feed except one load of corn was raised on the farm. If the two gilts we saved had been marketed at the time their litter mates were sold the total income from this piece of ground would have been approximately \$380 or about \$84 an acre. Needless to say it was not all profit but it did indicate a very good income from the few acres and the sows. The pasture was one of the big factors in making the hog income profitable. A second factor of success happened to be that no hogs had been raised on the ground for more than five years. The pigs grew up no doubt worm free. In other words this was a pasture and worm free demonstration that could be carried out without any additional work or expense. It is no use to attempt to raise hogs on old ground and in close pens. Whether or not it helps we make it a practice to move the sows to fresh quarters a few days before farrowing. The sow is fed small amounts of feed as many times a day as is convenient and every time she is petted. At least once she is washed on her underline with warm water and some disinfectant. By the time of farrowing she is used to her quarters, has gotten acquainted with the man who feeds her and is cleaned up for the first feeding.

Gardens planted too early do not seem to do any better than those planted after the ground has time to warm up. A slow start apparently stunts later growth.

We obtained, at the Farm Bureau office, a copy of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association certified seed list. During the last few years this organization has made rapid growth. Every year there are an increasing number of farmers over the state who use the service this organization provides. Altho a farmer may not wish to grow and sell certified seed he uses this service to obtain his seed to plant his crop. There is considerable work and some expense to producing certified seed of the highest quality, and frequently the average farmer does not wish to be bothered with the extra trouble. But he is a good customer of the man who does go to the trouble to have certified seed. Planting certified seed takes the guess work out of the variety, purity and germination question. A few years ago the certified seed list of Kansas could easily be printed on one small sheet of paper while this year the list covers some 15 pages of a good-sized pamphlet. The chances are against just any kind of seed being good enough to plant this year. Last year's seasonal conditions certainly were not ideal to produce seed that would germinate high. Chances are that unless germination tests are made before planting there will be many poor stands obtained because the seed was low in vitality. Recently we saw a sample of kafir that looked and smelled as good as any we ever saw, but the official test showed the seed would not germinate under favorable conditions more than about 48 per cent. Nothing but failure could be expected if this sample of seed had been planted. The economic condition and the prospects of low prices make it imperative that we farmers give our seed this spring mighty close inspection, because all the way we can hope to make a profit is by obtaining a big yield from the number of acres we plant.

tion, because all the way we can hope to make a profit is by obtaining a big yield from the number of acres we plant.

Altho it continues to rain from 1 to 4 inches every week we don't see anything in the papers about a "million dollar" rain falling in Kansas. For the present at least there is an over-production of moisture. It has been coming in cloud-burst proportions in some parts of the county. A current joke going the rounds is that the frogs are tramping the wheat all down. It is most remarkable the way the wheat has grown the last few days. The nights have been warm and the growth has been wonderful. Quite a large per cent of the wheat will be showing some heads by next week. We have noticed some of the volunteer rye swelling the boot. A number of farmers had intended to let the stock stay on the wheat until April 20 or 25, but the rapid growth and the wet ground made it necessary to take them off several days earlier. Pastures are making good growth and most of the stock will move to the river pastures this first week of May. Stock will go on grass much thinner this year than for several years. Last year's feed was limited in amounts and was rather low in feeding value. We have noticed a number of farmers who have fenced off a few acres of wheat and are letting the stock pasture it off close. As soon as the stock is moved to pasture, the grazed wheat will be plowed up and sown to Sudan grass or row crop for rough feed or silage. Nearly every farmer who has a silo is going to make an effort to raise enough forage to fill it this fall. The first cutting of alfalfa is going to be a bumper and with warm weather during the next three weeks it will be about ready to cut.

The late March blizzard damaged the evergreen trees badly. All kinds of evergreens have turned yellow and from all outward appearances are badly damaged. A nurseryman at Dodge City seems to think likely quite a number of the smaller trees are killed. The rose bushes are all killed back and unless they were protected there will be no roses this year. We cut the old tops out of our bushes and burned them. New shoots are coming up from the roots, but the roses are gone for this year. A number have reported that the new wood growth on some of the fruit trees also is dead. It is likely there will be very little fruit raised in the western one-half of Kansas. The gardens on most farms are going to get a little extra attention this season. Fewer chickens are being raised and the time that usually goes to the chickens is going to be used on the gardens.

Some time ago we saw a good scheme for repairing an A-shaped hog house that had rotted off at the bottom. The party sawed off the sides above the rotten parts and then took new lumber and spliced on to the old part and this made the sides practically as good as new, but of course, made the house some heavier. The splices were nailed on underneath the old sides so that the splice would shed the rain. This repair method made the houses about as good as new and will prolong the usefulness of the house a number of years.

When we started out to clean the dropping board in the poultry house the other day we could not find the hoe but did find the rake. The rake failed, of course, to get the board very clean so to get around the difficulty we fastened a piece of galvanized tin to the teeth of the rake with two pieces of wire and found this worked even better than the hoe. Necessity always has been the mother of invention.



And then— THE LIGHTNING STRUCK!

It was a bad day for barn rats (and all other animal pests) when Remington brought out this new Kleanbore Hi-Speed cartridge. Careful tests prove greatly increased accuracy and killing power.

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Write for descriptive folder. Address:
Remington Ammunition Works, 1114
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Go to your dealer and ask him to show you The Remington Standard American Dollar Pocket Knife

Model 12 Slide Action .22 Caliber Repeater. Price, Standard Grade, \$19.85



Use hollow point bullets for game and pests.

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The greatest value ever offered—
The Remington Standard American Dollar
Pocket Knife

Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N.A. McCune

NOW and then one sees a sticker in some public place, or on a billboard, "Get right with God," which some zealous missionary has put there. But he might almost better have put up, "Get right with men." One cannot get right with Deity until he has gotten right with humanity. "If thou bring thy gift to the altar, and there rememberest that thy brother hath ought against thee, leave there thy gift before the altar, and go thy way; first be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift." That is hard, and probably that is the reason it is not done oftener.

The greatest study of this is Tolstoy's book, "Resurrection." Nekhludoff, a youth of noble family, comes home one summer in the uniform of a junior officer in the army and betrays a pretty servant girl, Katusha. When she finds she is to become a mother, she makes frantic efforts to see Nekhludoff, but to no purpose. From that experience she goes down, down, until at last she is a common street walker, connected with one of the lowest public houses of the city. Several years later she is charged with murder and brought into court. Nekhludoff is one of the jurors. Looking at her he is filled with horror at the sight of this degraded creature, who once was the fair and ruddy country maid, Katusha. She is sentenced to penal servitude in Siberia, a sentence worse than death.

Says Nekhludoff, "I saw her in the prisoner's dock, the Katusha betrayed by me, in a prisoner's cloak, condemned to penal servitude. I had been to the prosecutor's and to the prison and was not admitted. I have resolved to do all I can to see her, to confess, and to atone for my sin, even by a marriage. God help me, my soul is at peace and I am full of joy."

But Nekhludoff's painful experience had only begun. His joy was short-lived. Katusha had become so debased she could not understand his high motives, and all she wanted of him was cigarettes and whisky. On the day the prisoners were taken to the train, a day so hot that some of the older ones died as they were marched thru the blistering streets, Nekhludoff followed. Not permitted to ride in the convict train, he takes the next one, then walks or rides as best he can until he reaches the prison camp. After two years of attempts to make Katusha understand his motives, she at last is lifted to a higher plane by his devotion. For the first time in years she becomes happy, and the great book closes with her singing. Restitution! That was what the great Teacher insisted on. Prayers will not suffice to get one in right relationship with God, if somewhere there is someone wronged, wounded, who should be sought for forgiveness.

Zaccheus said, when Jesus went to see him, that he had made a practice of doing that. He was a tax collector, and many of that fraternity of that

day were grafters. They charged twice as much, say, or thrice as much, as the government required, paid the government and put the difference in their pockets. Said Zaccheus, "I have made it a practice of restoring four times over anything which I have wrongfully taken from any man." He must have been a pretty decent sort of politician, this man Zaccheus. If he had been a member of the city council of some of our big cities he might have done a lot of good.

Zaccheus is an example of the variety of folk who get into the kingdom. The Pharisees of that day thought that they would be the favored ones who at last got to Abraham's bosom. Today class consciousness is so intense that it is one of the almost insurmountable barriers to religious progress. The colored poet, Countee Cullen, takes this off in his lines, "To an Elect Lady":

She thinks that up in heaven
Her class lies late and snores;
While black cherubs rise at seven
To do celestial chores.

How forcefully does Jesus bring

this to our attention, that all classes and tribes have a part in the kingdom program. It is only a matter of attitude. "They shall come from the north and from the south, from the east and from the west and shall sit down in the kingdom of heaven." In Acts II, the wonderful record is impressive, no matter how often you read it: "Parthians, and Medes, and Elamites, and the dwellers in Mesopotamia, and in Judea, and Cappadocia, in Pontus, and Asia, Phrygia and Pamphilia, in Egypt, and in the parts of Libya about Cyrene, and strangers of Rome, Jews and Proselytes, Cretes and Arabians, we do hear them speak in our tongues the wonderful works of God." Zaccheus was a prince because he had a princely heart.

Lesson for May 3—Jesus in the Home of Zaccheus. Luke 19:1-10. Golden Text, "The Son of Man came to seek and to save that which was lost." Luke 19:10.

Rest Land for Alfalfa

BY C. E. LYNES

The plan of summer fallowing a field that is intended to be seeded to alfalfa this fall is being encouraged by the Doniphan County Farm Bureau in its league production program. Summer fallowing consists of

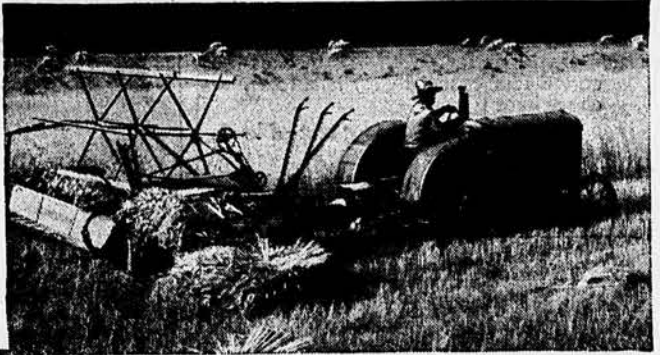
plowing and working the soil during the few weeks previous to seeding.

This has two advantages. It permits the killing of weeds and grass which the frequent cultivation encourages to germinate. This is especially advisable where the field is foul with weeds and grass. Summer fallowing also has a beneficial effect on the supply of moisture on the field at seeding time. By allowing the moisture to accumulate during the late spring and summer conditions are made favorable for seeding in August instead of having to wait for fall rains.

The ideal plan is to summer fallow all thru the spring and summer. Since this necessitates the loss of a crop a modified plan sometimes is adopted. If a field is seeded to some crop like early oats, the plan is to move this crop as soon as possible after July 1, and then plow and cultivate the field during the rest of July and the most of August.

Of course, the use of adapted seed, such as Kansas Common and Grimm, is recommended in connection with the summer fallowing program. Emphasis also is placed on value of inoculation of the seed, and on lime and super-phosphate if needed.

In old or new binder on big or little farm ... RED TOP rates A-1



If you could make a tour of the best grain growing farms of the United States and Canada you might be surprised at the frequency with which you found Red Top binder twine. You'd find it on the smaller inter-mountain farms where the fields are smaller and the yields are larger. You'd meet Red Top binder twine on the prairie farms where tractor-driven binders run for miles before they turn. And on the better farms of every size between these wide limits, you'd find this tried and trusted Red Top, delivering its certain satisfaction.

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Makers of Plymouth Rope and Binder Twine
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- 2 STRENGTH—Less breaking, less wasted time, less wasted grain.
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- 4 SPECIAL WINDING—No tangling.
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- 6 MISTAKE-PROOF—Printed ball insures correct use.





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Protective Service

KANSAS FARMER
MAIL & BREEZE

Tells Why Kansas Farmer Readers Should Protect Their Property With a Protective Service Sign

I AM very much pleased to say that I have received the Protective Service reward check for \$50 for the capture and conviction of August Weitz, who has been sentenced to the state penitentiary since I caught him burglarizing my home where there is a Protective Service sign posted. Thus writes Frank Daskocil of near Pratt. Continuing he says:

"I think every farmer should have a Protective Service sign posted on his place, because the Protective Service is sure enough a real service, not only paying rewards but advertising the things that have been stolen and helping to bring about the capture and conviction of the thieves. It

in the state institution at Lansing. He confessed to stealing chickens from Mr. Chenoweth and was caught at Salina by Sheriff Nelson after Sheriff Batman and Mr. Chenoweth telephoned Sheriff Nelson a description of Ware.

Post a Protective Service Sign

No Colorado Members

So many letters are continually being received by the Protective Service from Kansas Farmer readers in Colorado asking for a Protective Service sign that it seems proper to print again the fact that Protective Service signs are not issued in Colorado. Protective Service signs are available only to Kansas Farmer subscribers living on a rural route in Kansas. However, all Kansas Farmer readers in Colorado or any other place outside of Kansas are welcome to the free advisory and legal service provided by the Protective Service department. Write for free booklet explaining the Kansas Farmer Protective Service. Address: Protective Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Good Pasture Crop

Sweet clover is one of our most important pasture crops and will carry more stock to the acre than any other tame or wild grass in this section. Pasturing Sweet clover the second year may start as soon as stock can get a good mouthful. When first turning on Sweet clover it may be well to gradually accustom stock to it, for any green succulent crop may cause bloat. It is a good practice to give them a liberal feeding of dry feed as straw or hay and then turn on only for a short time each day. After a few days they may be left on continuously regardless of weather conditions.

W. C. Farner.

Washington, Kan.

A building properly rodded with lightning rods is one of the safest places during thunderstorms, according to Walter G. Ward, extension architect, Kansas State College.



Kill Rats Without Poison

A New Exterminator that Won't Kill Livestock, Poultry, Dogs, Cats, or even Baby Chickens
K-R-O can be used about the home, barn or poultry yard with absolute safety as it contains **no deadly poison**. K-R-O is made of Squill, as recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, oven-dried under the Connable process which insures maximum strength. Used by County Agents in most rat-killing campaigns. **Money-Back Guarantee.**
Insist upon K-R-O, the original Squill exterminator. All druggists, 75¢, \$1.25, \$2.00. Direct if dealer cannot supply you. K-R-O Co., Springfield, Ohio.

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Worm pigs when you wean them
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Parke, Davis & Co. will send you practical, helpful information on removing worms from Livestock and Poultry.
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Kills lice and mites. Non-poisonous. May be used on day-old chicks. Recommended by chick hatcheries. Ask your dealer or send 10c

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describing easier, cheaper, quicker method of putting up hay sent to any tractor owner who feeds 20 tons of hay or more per year. Write Feed Service Dept., Papee Machine Co., Shortsville, N. Y.

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MAYBE YOU ARE BUYING NEW IMPLEMENTS OR EQUIPMENT THIS SEASON. Use the Farmers' Market Page to sell the old.

Hays Tests Prove Value

(Continued from Page 3)

Hays Tests Prove Value of Silo value of 100, chopped kafir fodder was worth 103.72; ground kafir fodder 104.75, and kafir fodder silage 175.22.

The yields of feeds used in this experiment were: Kafir fodder, 4.11 tons to the acre; kafir silage 11.32 tons. The average moisture content of the kafir fodder was 26.68 per cent and of the kafir silage 73.48 per cent.

Every one of the three years in which this test was carried the cattle used were yearlings raised by the station and the average initial weight of all the cattle used in this study was 702.9 pounds to the head. The cattle in all lots were fed all the roughage necessary to satisfy their appetites, and 1 pound of cottonseed cake to the head daily. Results of the three-year test show that average daily gains were: For whole fodder, 1.26 pounds, chopped fodder, 1.12; ground fodder, 1.45, and silage, 1.59 pounds. Average gains to the acre of feed were: Whole fodder, 222.11 pounds; chopped fodder, 224.63; ground fodder, 283.65, and silage, 488.81 pounds. Increased gains to the acre over whole kafir fodder were: Chopped fodder 1.13 per cent; ground fodder, 27.71 per cent, and silage 120.08 per cent.

Conclusions drawn are these: Since chopped kafir fodder produced an average of only 1.13 per cent more gain to the acre than whole kafir fodder, one is not justified in chopping kafir fodder for stock cattle except in cases of extreme shortage of roughage when it is necessary to utilize every particle of roughage available to keep cattle full; in other words when there is a shortage of filler.

Will Pay to Grind

Since ground kafir fodder produced 27.71 per cent more gain to the acre than whole kafir fodder, one is justified in grinding whole kafir fodder if the cost of grinding does not exceed the value of the increased gains and one does not have a silo.

This as well as other tests, indicates that the advantage in grinding kafir fodder lies largely in grinding the grain in the fodder and thereby increasing the amount of grain digested by cattle.

Since kafir silage produced 120.08 per cent more gain to the acre than whole kafir fodder, one is justified in feeding kafir in the form of silage instead of whole kafir fodder unless the difference in the cost of the feed in the forms of kafir silage and kafir fodder is greater than the value of the increase in gains resulting from feeding kafir silage. Preparing and feeding in the form of silage in the end costs no more than feeding in other forms and the increased returns from feeding kafir in the form of silage will pay for a silo and the interest on the investment until the silo is paid for, in from three to five years under climatic and crop conditions similar to those prevailing at Hays.

In the new experiment to determine the comparative values of corn, kafir and Atlas silages, there was no appreciable difference found, based upon gains produced by a given unit of feed. Of course, there would be a difference in the yields of these crops to the acre.

In comparing corn silage with ground corn fodder as roughness for stock cattle, it was found that the silage produced 368.02 pounds of gain to the acre of feed, and that ground corn fodder produced 225.79 pounds. Or that 1 acre of corn silage was equal to 1.63 acres fed in the form of dry fodder; the corn silage used carried 74.11 per cent moisture and corn fodder 18.61 per cent; the yield of corn fodder was 1.82 tons to the acre and the yield of corn silage 5.72 tons. Attention also was directed to the fact that kafir silage proved worth as much as corn silage on a unit of weight basis, and that the yield of

kafir silage was 11.32 tons to the acre, compared with 5.72 tons to the acre for corn silage. And in the fourth experiment it was found that 2 pounds of ground wheat proved to be worth approximately 20 per cent more than 1 pound of cottonseed cake as a supplement to kafir hay fed to stock calves. This indicates that for all practical purposes 2 pounds of ground wheat may be substituted for 1 pound of cottonseed cake as a supplement to sorghum roughages. But this is only one year's test and no definite conclusions should be drawn.

Young Folks Compete

Dr. C. W. McCampbell presented this feeding information and answered numerous questions in addition. This seems to point out the fact that Western Kansas is going more and more to livestock operations. D. L. McIntosh of the college, gave an excellent meat cutting demonstration, and R. H. Davis and R. R. Drake, both with the U. S. Department of Agriculture stationed at Hays, gave some interesting information regarding terracing and soil erosion experiments.

The 4-H clubs and vocational high school students had their annual judging contests a day ahead of the cattlemen's meet. In the club grain section the Oronoque Skyliners, Norton county, coached by Fred J. Sykes, placed first. This team includes Irvin Horning, Arthur Gaylord and Dewayne Kiener. Concordia High School placed first in its section, Billy Kennedy, Louis Christensen and Emil Swenson making up the team, coached by A. G. Jensen. The Concordia 4-H club, Dallas La Clef, Byron Brownell and Reynold Charbonneau, coached by Jensen, placed first in livestock judging. Pratt High School proved to have the best livestock judges in vocational work. The team included Laverne Eckles, Evans Banbury and Ralph Schulte, coached by Earl Martin.

This Stops Erosion

BY F. L. DULEY

Rows of corn or other cultivated crops which run across the slope are much less likely to wash out during heavy spring rains than where the rows run up and down the slope. Soil erosion from the field will be greatly reduced by this method of planting and cultivation, and more water will be absorbed by the soil. In many fields the rows can be run approximately on the contour with very little more trouble than where they are run with the slope. If erosion is to be checked and the loss of stands prevented the grower should change his ideas regarding the necessity for corn rows being straight and in the direction of some point of the compass. A row across the slope aids in insuring the stand and protects the land from much serious erosion.

THEFTS REPORTED

Telephone your sheriff if you find any of this stolen property. Kansas Farmer Protective Service offers a reward for the capture and conviction of any thief who steals from its members.

James K. Spradling, Mahaska. Automatic Remington, 22-calibre, long rifle which has three swelled places inside the barrel within 12 or 14 inches from the breech, also has extractor retainer pin filed flat on end, finish worn badly on barrel. Marlin 30 by 30 lever action repeating rifle. Rear adjustable sight filed so that it is not fine. Extra \$10 reward offered by owner.

John Kalivada, Belleville. One \$5 bill, four \$1 bills, 50 cents in silver and some small change.

Leo Spitzmiller, Attica. Between 15 and 20 Rhode Island White Rose Comb chickens.

H. A. Spafford, Belleville. Twenty-five Rhode Island Red hens. Marked with Kansas Farmer wing poultry marker number "K. F. 1508."

Albert Lala, Kirwin, New McCormick, 5-foot mowing machine.

W. M. Burnette, Asherville. One hundred and seventeen White Leghorn baby chicks.

Jacob Schultz, Ulysses. Sixty-five chickens and one drake.

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One woman can do work of ten men. Costs no more than ordinary garden tools. Write for literature and price. Dealers, agents and salesmen wanted.

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Topeka, Kansas



A few days of vacation will do every member of the family good.

Farm Crops and Markets

Moisture Is Plentiful—All Farm Work Well Advanced—Crops Are in Excellent Condition

KANSAS has plenty of moisture for the present so far as crops are concerned. While the rains have delayed work somewhat, in general seasonal farming operations are well advanced. Pastures, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and gardens have made very satisfactory progress. The fields have been in excellent condition for working and crop prospects are good. Corn planting has been making good progress. Some farmers in the wheat section of the state have fenced some of their wheat land, are pasturing it close and will plow this land for row crops.

Barton—We have had a combination of March winds and April showers here. Wheat is looking fine and gardens are being planted. Wheat, 57c; butterfat, 21c; eggs, 11c to 18c; heavy hens, 17c to 18c; baled prairie hay, \$7; baled alfalfa hay, \$10.—Alice Everett.

Cherokee—We have had very changeable weather. Gardens and corn are growing some and wheat is very large in sections. Livestock is low in price. Bran, \$1.20; eggs, 11c; cream, 18c. No farm sales are being held.—J. H. Van Horn.

Cheyenne—We have been enjoying spring-like weather lately, but the night of April 19, brought an inch or so of snow. Temperatures have held above freezing, so little if any damage will result. However, the recent severe freeze killed pears and plums but apples seem uninjured to any great extent. Pastures are recuperating from the recent setback and livestock is doing well. Alfalfa shows a fair growth and should be ready for the first cutting on average schedule time despite its setback in growth. Very few farm sales have been held recently. Eggs, 10c; butterfat, 20c; hens, 14c.—F. M. Hurlock.

Clark—We received another good rain recently which will be fine for growing crops. Potatoes and gardens are coming up. The freeze we had in March almost ruined the oats crop. A 40,000 bushel elevator is being built in Minneola. Wheat, 58c; bran, \$1.20; shorts, \$1.30; flour, \$1.10; heavy hens, 14c; eggs, 11c.—Mrs. S. H. Glen.

Clay—Wheat is making a fine growth and oats and alfalfa are doing excellently. Some corn planting is being done and the ground is in good condition for working. Fruit trees have been in bloom and promised a good crop. Gardens are looking fine. Eggs and butterfat are low in price. We have had plenty of rain so far this spring.—Ralph L. Macy.

Cowley—Most of the corn has been planted and some farmers are seeding sorghum. Most of the cattle are on grass. Wheat, 60c; corn, 47c; oats, 29c; hens, 9c to 13c; ducks and geese, 6c; turkeys, 20c; eggs, 9c to 15c; cream, 21c; alfalfa, \$16 to \$18; prairie, \$8.—Cloy W. Brazle.

Ellis—We had a good, soaking rain the latter part of April which puts the ground in condition for spring planting. We also had some killing frosts which just about ruined all our fruit for this year. Corn listing will start early this month. Wheat is making good growth. Wheat, 58c; corn, 43c; cane seed, 75c; eggs, 12c; butterfat, 15c.—C. F. Erbert.

Finney—Kansas winter wheat has a stand of 96 per cent in Finney county with an estimated crop of 159,000 acres. Alfalfa never looked better. Plowed fields indicate preparedness for sowing rowed crops when the weather gets warm. Many head of livestock suffered in the March blizzard out on the range but cattle in corrals came thru without a loss in many instances. Wheat, 59c; mixed corn, 44c; yellow corn, 50c; mixed ear corn, 55c; yellow ear corn, 65c; milo, 80c; kafir, 75c; barley, 65c to 70c; oats, 90c; heavy springs, 30c; Leghorn springs, 25c; cream, 19c; eggs, 11c.—Cressie Zirkle.

Franklin—We had a light frost in the morning of April 21. Some of the wide-awake farmers who have been watching the corners are thru planting corn. Unfortunately, we are not included in that class. We had about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch of rain last week. The ground was getting crusty and the moisture helped out wonderfully. Pastures are not very good as they were over-burdened last year. Most of the cattle are on grass. They will not eat corn fodder to do any good any more. Orchardists are spraying their peach trees. It looks as if we might have a good peach crop. Oats is coming along in good condition, wheat is looking fine and alfalfa could scarcely be beaten. Most of the farmers who sowed Red clover this spring report good stands. The 4-H clubs in this and adjoining counties seem to be quite active. Most of the school teachers have been hired for the next term. Potatoes are up and gardens are looking fine. We had an all day rain April 20. There are 21

4-H clubs in this county with a membership of 350. Corn, 53c; first grade butterfat, 17c; butter, 31c; eggs, 14c. One man bought 160 head of cattle in Kansas City a few days ago to put on grass in this county.—Elias Blankenbaker.

Graham—Farm work has been delayed by too much rain and snow. Wheat is making a good growth. Fields are too wet for pasturing. Grass is getting green in the pastures but it is not providing much feed for livestock. Wheat, 54c; corn, 45c; cream, 17c; eggs, 10c.—C. F. Welty.

Greenwood—Corn planting is progressing nicely. Cattle are going to pasture and the rentals are cheaper than last year. Feed has been or will be entirely consumed. Oats and wheat are looking fine. There is a big demand for stock pigs. Eggs, 15c; cream, 32c; bran, \$1; potatoes, \$1.65; cane, 67c; corn, 63c.—A. H. Brothers.

Hamilton—A light rain and snow visited this county recently and we wonder whether spring ever will get here. Some wheat is starting to joint. Some fields of wheat are being plowed up and will be planted to row crops. Trees are starting to leaf out again as the blizzard set them back before. Farmers plan to start listing in maize and kafir about May 5, and corn about three weeks later. Hogs are doing fine and this fall a lot more will be fed out and fattened.—Earl L. Hinden.

Harvey—We have all the moisture we will need for some time to come. Wheat, oats and alfalfa are looking fine. Very few farm sales are being held. Wheat, 58c; corn, 52c; oats, 27c; alfalfa hay, \$10; butterfat, 18c; eggs, 17c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jackson—Plenty of moisture has fallen recently accompanied by heavy winds. Gardens have been damaged and early planted corn has been washed out in some places. Wheat and oats look fine and cattle are being driven back to pastures. Some herds are changing hands and commission cattle are being shipped in. Eggs, 12c; hens, 14c.—Nancy Edwards.

Johnson—A cold rain fell here all day April 20, followed by clear weather and a frost the night of April 21. Ice $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch formed but as rhubarb seems to have escaped damage it is hoped that the greater part of the fruit crop is safe. Most trees have been sprayed once. There has been the usual mortality among little chicks and some loss from rats. Plowing for corn is well along. Oats are making a fine growth. Gophers are troublesome in alfalfa fields. Melons and potatoes are up and gardens are doing well. Eggs, 12c; hens, 13c; bran, \$1.15.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Linn—We had a big frost the morning of April 22, but the full damage has not as yet been determined. Alfalfa and some flax are just up. Our recent big rain put a stop to corn planting. Wheat, oats, early gardens and potatoes are looking fine. Most farmers have turned their livestock on pasture.—W. E. Rigdon.

Lyon—Our rain and cold spell of some days ago apparently did little damage to

fruit and gardens. Wheat, oats and grass are growing fine. Livestock is doing well on pasture. More sheep and hogs are being raised and they are paying investments. Eggs, 11c to 13c; hens, 11c to 14c.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—We had another fine rain followed by a near freeze. From the looks of the blossoms we are going to have a wonderful fruit crop. Wheat and oats look fine but pastures are rather slow. Corn planting has started and there will be a large acreage of millet seeded. Eggs, 11c to 14c; cream, 18c; wheat, 60c; corn, 40c; seed corn, \$2.25; hay, \$5.—J. D. Stosz.

Marion—This county received a soaking rain and it was needed in most sections. However, the weather has been much cooler with frost two nights, which didn't help gardens. Quite a little corn already has been planted. Wheat, oats and pastures are in excellent condition. Many farmers are shearing their sheep but wool is not very high in price.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Neosho—Wheat has been greatly benefited by recent rains and apparently was not injured by low temperatures. The crop is from 4 to 6 inches tall and is jointing. Farm work is progressing rapidly and all early-planted corn is up seemingly to a good stand. Oats and flax are in excellent condition. Potatoes and early gardens are being cultivated and never looked better at this time of the season. Livestock is going to pasture in good condition. Truck farmers are planning on quite an acreage to watermelons and cantaloupes. Many fields of strawberries were injured by the drought last season so a large yield is not anticipated.—James D. McHenry.

Osage—Our April shower was good for oats, wheat and pasture but it brought a cold snap and ice was seen on the mornings of April 21 and 22. A heavy frost did some damage to early gardens and the potatoes that were up. We are in hopes it has not hurt the fruit. A good many farmers have planted corn. Dairy cattle are looking fine. Wheat, oats and pastures have made wonderful growth. Alfalfa also has done well but the freeze will give it a setback. Butterfat, 15c; eggs, 12c; wheat, 65c; corn, 60c; oats, 45c. Rural schools practically all are closed for the summer.—James M. Parr.

Ottawa—Oats are up to a good stand and wheat is in excellent condition. Early potatoes and gardens also are up. We still are getting plenty of moisture. Pastures are starting out fine and some farmers have turned out their livestock. Fruit prospects have been very good. Farmers are busy planting corn. Cream, 18c; eggs, 11c.—A. A. Tennyson.

Pratt and Kiowa—We have had plenty of moisture lately and all crops are doing well. Livestock is doing fine. Few public sales are being held and prices are satisfactory in most cases. A few farmers are planting corn and a larger acreage of this crop than usual will be seeded in this county this spring. Some of the wheat which is looking poor now will be plowed up and planted to corn and other row crops. Grass is starting well. There is a fair demand for milk cows and stock hogs are selling high. Wheat, 58c; corn, 52c; eggs, 14c; butter, 30c.—Art McAnarney.

Riley—We have had several good rains recently which will be of great help to pastures and small grain. A large acreage of alfalfa was seeded this spring. Farmers are busy disking and getting the ground ready for corn and some farmers are almost thru planting. Livestock is doing

well altho there is a shortage of feed here. Hog and cattle prices are off badly for this time of year. Corn, 54c; wheat, 57c; oats, 35c; potatoes, \$2; eggs, 8c to 12c; butterfat, 23c.—Ernest H. Richner.

Roos—The ground has been too wet for field work. Some have started to plant corn and oats. Bran, \$1.10; shorts, \$1.80; corn, 46c; wheat, 54c; eggs, 10c; cream, 18c.—C. O. Thomas.

Scott—Wheat has made an excellent growth and is about 6 inches tall. We had a good shower a little more than a week ago with some sleet and snow, which melted as rapidly as it fell. Cold weather followed, freezing all the fruit that was left and probably injuring some of the wheat. Barley and oats are very backward and most farmers had to replant some on account of the hard crust and sudden change of weather. Wheat, 56c; corn, 45c; kafir, 70c; barley, 65c; butterfat, 24c.—Ernie Neuenschwander.

Wabunsee—Wheat and oats are looking fine and pastures are greening up nicely. We have received some much needed moisture. Produce and grain are low in price. Corn, 60c; kafir, 55c; eggs, 12c; cream, 15c; hens, 11c to 14c.—Mrs. G. W. Hartner.

Wallace—Except for a few hard winds April was quite nice. Most of the barley fields are looking fine. Grass is just beginning to make good grazing. Many head of livestock died due to the after effects of the big blizzard. There are not as many baby chicks as usual this year. Wheat is looking fine.—Everett Hughes.

Doubled Herd Returns

BY R. L. STOVER
Hiawatha, Kansas

In March 1930, every dollar that H. F. Kneisel, Powhattan, spent for feed returned him only \$1.41. This March every dollar spent for feed returned him \$2.80, just double what it did last year.

Mr. Kneisel is starting his second year in the Brown-Doniphan county D. H. I. A., and has the figures on what his cows are doing. He knows which ones are paying and why they are paying. During the last year Mr. Kneisel culled 17 cows out of his herd. He bought no cows and added only heifers that came fresh, yet his average production to the cow this March was double what it was last March.

Culling out of the poor producers, and better feeding have been the means by which Mr. Kneisel has achieved this result. A year ago Mr. Kneisel was feeding no grain to his cows. But after hearing of the results some of the other members who were feeding grain were obtaining he started to feed his cows some grain. Later he added cottonseed meal to the mixture and found that it increased the milk flow considerably. At present he is feeding corn, cottonseed meal, silage and clover hay.

His results this month compared to March a year ago prove the wisdom of the changes he has made. A reduction in the feed costs, a pound of fat from 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound in March 1930, to 16 cents a pound in March 1931, is due not alone to lower feed costs but to better feeding and better cows which Mr. Kneisel has found thru his dairy herd improvement association work are the only kind that pays.

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I receive many letters from readers of my publications, asking me how they may invest their surplus money so they can be assured of complete safety, prompt payment of interest, freedom from care and worry, and at the same time receive a reasonable rate of interest on the investment.

I am able to make a suggestion that I believe will be of value to any reader of The Capper Publications who may have funds to invest, even though the amount is small. I shall be pleased to give full information to any one who will write me.—Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kan.

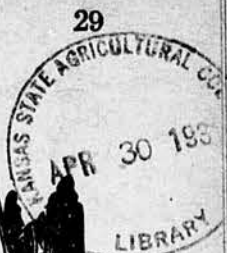
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BABY CHICKS

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11	1.10	3.52	27	2.70	8.64
12	1.20	3.84	28	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	4.80	31	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	5.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	38	3.80	12.16
23	2.30	7.36	39	3.90	12.48
24	2.40	7.68	40	4.00	12.80
25	2.50	8.00	41	4.10	13.12

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We believe that all classified livestock and real estate advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. We cannot be responsible for mere differences of opinion as to quality of stock which may occasionally arise. Nor do we attempt to adjust trifling differences between subscribers and honest responsible advertisers. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller but our responsibility ends with such action.

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BABY CHICKS

BIG HUSKY CHICKS, 5 1/2c UP, EASY TERMS. 15 leading breeds. Missouri accredited. Free catalogue. Nevada Hatchery, Nevada, Missouri.

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QUALITY CHICKS, 7 1/2c UP. 25 chicks free with each 300 order, 100 free with 1,000. Live delivery guaranteed. Quality Chick Hatchery, Osage City, Kan.

100% BLOOD-TESTED, KANSAS ACCREDITED, chicks. Leghorns 7 1/2c; Heavies 9 1/2c. Custom hatching 2c per egg. Write to Engel Electric Hatchery, Hays, Kan.

BABY CHICKS: BUY YOUR BABY CHICKS at reduced prices from Kansas' Largest hatchery. Catalogue free. Johnson's Hatchery, 218-C W. 1st St., Topeka, Kan.

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Ross Chicks guaranteed to live 10 days.

All chicks from state accredited, blood-

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Box 15, Junction City, Kan.

95% PULLETS GUARANTEED

Now you can get either pullets or cockerels from CROSS BRED BLOOD TESTED FLOCKS. We can detect the difference and back our statement of our 95% guarantee or make good as stated in our Free Circulars. All flocks culled and mated by a Licensed A. P. A. Judge.

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From R.O.P. Supervised Flock. 200 to 325 egg records. Write for literature and low prices.

Terrace Lawn Farm, Sabetha, Kan., Route 10.

MINORCAS—BUFF

BUFF MINORCAS AND AUSTRALORPS, 16 other breeds, bargain prices. J. W. Epps, Pleasanton, Kan.

BIGGER AND BETTER BUFF MINORCAS. Chicks; eggs. Reduced prices. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

LARGE TYPE: BUFF AND WHITE MINOR- ca chicks \$10, Eggs \$4-100 postpaid. We deliver quality, service and satisfaction. Order direct. Freeman's Hatchery, Ft. Scott, Kan.

MINORCAS—WHITE

GAMBLE'S WHITE MINORCAS, CHICKS, eggs. Mrs. C. F. Gamble, Altoona, Kan.

ORPINGTONS—BUFF

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$5 hundred. Prepaid. Mrs. George McAdam, Holton, Kan.

ACCREDITED, BLOOD TESTED BUFF ORP- ington eggs, \$3.00 hundred, Chicks \$10.

Jenkins Poultry Farm, Jewell, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

R. O. P. WHITE ROCKS. TRAPNESTED seven years. Bloodtested. Eggs \$5, chicks \$10-100. 8 Pen Eggs, 4 pedigreed chicks, free.

Ethel Brazelton, Troy, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

BARRED ROCKS, LARGE BONED, YELLOW legged heavy layers 100 eggs \$5.00; 15-\$1.00. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—EGGS

MAMMOTH WHITE ROCK 311 EGGS PEDI- gree strain, \$5.00-105 Prepaid. White Star Farm, Oberlin, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS BRADLEY'S HEAVY LAY- ers. Eggs postpaid 100-\$5.00; 15-\$1.00. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

ROSE COMB WHITES. BLOOD-TESTED MAY chicks \$9.25 per 100 up. Goenner Hatchery, Zenda, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

TOMPKINS PRODUCTION ROSE COMB Reds Super-quality. Kansas State Fair winners. Eggs \$4.00-100. Chicks 15c. H. L. Files, Quinter, Kan.

May Prices Cut

200—325 Egg Records

Blue Ribbon Certified Chicks

Highest Pen, Egg Contest

We prove to you we have this egg breeding by winning highest place in Texas International Egg Laying Contest. B.W.D. tested. Hollywood or Baron strain White Leghorns. All leading varieties in heavy breeds.

Grade Leghorns Heavy Breeds

Utility "A"..... 7c..... 8 1/2c

Extra Select AA..... 8 1/2c..... 10 1/2c

200 to 325 egg sires..... 10c..... 12c

4 to 16 weeks old pullets. Order from this

adv. Guaranteed to live two weeks. Pre-

paid.

Blue Ribbon Breeding Farms

Sabetha, Kansas Route 3

Salina Chicks

Write for our new low prices on chicks guaranteed to live 10 days.

SALINA HATCHERY

122 West Pacific, Salina, Kan.

ACCREDITED CHICKS

State Accredited and Certified

GUARANTEED TO LIVE

Blood tested accredited, 8 1/2c; state ac-

credited, 10 1/2c. Discounts for early orders. All

breeds. Ready now. Delivered Prepaid. White

Leghorns choice of English Barron, Hollywood

or Tancored strains. 8c each or \$38 for 500,

from high egg producers and State Accredited

or Certified. **TISCHHAUSER HATCHERY,**

2171 S. Lawrence, Wichita, Kansas

BUY PULLET CHICKS NOW

Sex guaranteed 95%, on Cross Breeds, also have ten Purebred Breeds, Bloodtested, Guaranteed. Reduced Prices. Free Catalog.

Tindell's Hatchery, Box 18, Burlingame, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—EGGS

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND, BLOOD tested, \$4.00 prepaid. Elmer Graves, Clifton, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS, TOMPKINS STRAIN, heavy layers, large type. \$3.50-100. Arvid Rundquist, Assaria, Kan.

S. C. REDS, QUALITY, PRODUCTION— prize-winning stock. \$4.00 100, prepaid.

Charles Allen, Maple Hill, Kan.

TURKEYS—EGGS

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 25 CENTS, PRE- paid. Mabel Barnes, Ulysses, Kan.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE EGGS from two-year-old prize winning stock 25c postpaid, insured. Pearl Maxedon, Cunningham, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. BIG, healthy, finely colored, 2 yr. old stock. Eggs, fertility guaranteed 25 cents each. \$10.00 per 50. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—EGGS

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, from bloodtested flock, \$3.00 per 100. Philip Wagner, Shafter, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES—EGGS

EGGS—WHITE WYANDOTTES, BLOOD tested \$4.00-100; White Embden Geese 25c; White Pekin Ducks \$1.00 dozen. Bessie Richards, Beverly, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

BROILERS, HENS OTHER POULTRY wanted. Coops loaned free. "The Copes" Topeka.

SPRING CHICKENS WANTED—ALSO ALL other kinds of poultry and eggs. Write or phone for prices. Trimble Compton Produce Co., Est. 1896, 112, 114, 116 E. Mo. Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS

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RIBSTONE CEMENT STAVE SILOS ERECTED on your own premises by our crews at direct-from-factory prices. Strong, durable, beautiful. Frost, wind and rot proof. Liberal discounts on early orders. Write for literature. Hutchinson Concrete Co., Hutchinson, Kan.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

FORDSON GOVERNORS—GUARANTEED, \$5.00 prepaid. O. Humphrey, East Leavenworth, Mo.

32-54 CASE SEPARATOR \$300; 25-50 AULT- man Taylor tractor, \$400. Frank Seiple, Chrisfield, Kan.

25-50 NICHOLS & SHEPARD GAS TRACTOR. Cheap. Runs good. Fred Slagle, Bonner Springs, Kan.

16 FOOT MINNEAPOLIS COMBINE FOR sale, cut about 600 acres. Edw. Stallwitz, owner. Peabody, Kan.

WESTINGHOUSE, ALTERNATING, 220-VOLT motor and starter, \$75.00 Seven Horse. W. L. Brown, Gravette, Arkansas.

CASE SEPARATOR, 28. FIFTEEN THIRTY McCormick and others. Write for list. E. Hubbard, Independence, Kan.

USED JOHN DEERE D TRACTOR NEARLY good as new. John Deere 3 row lister. Good Helder Tractor, good Titan tractor. Hodgson Imp. & Hardware Co., Little River, Kan.

NOTICE—FOR TRACTORS AND REPAIRS, Farmalls, Separators, steam engines, gas engines, saw mills, boilers, tanks, well drills, plows, Hammer and Burr mills. Write for list. Hey Machinery Co., Baldwin, Kan.

DOGS

SPECIAL NOTICE

An honest effort has been made to restrict this advertising to reputable firms and individuals, however we cannot guarantee satisfaction of hunting dogs since qualities of these animals vary with individual opinions.

FOX TERRIER PUPS FOR SALE. TED Rodgers, Concordia, Kan.

SHEPHERDS, COLLIES, FOX-TERRIERS ON approval. Ricketts Farm, Kincaid, Kan.

RAT TERRIERS, SATISFACTION GUARAN- teed. Dean Stevenson, Miltonvale, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERDS, COLLIES, HEEL- ers. Approved. Ed Barnes, Fairfield, Nebr.

WANTED—SPITZ AND FOX TERRIER PUP- pies. Pleasant View Kennels, Onaga, Kan.

RAT TERRIER PUPS. BRED FOR RAT- ters. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Kan.

TOBACCO

TOBACCO: SMOKING 10 POUNDS \$1.20. Chewing \$1.65, 40 plugs \$1.40. Ernest Choate, Wingo, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: CHEWING, 5 LBS. \$1.00; 10, \$1.75; Smoking, 10 lbs. \$1.50. Farmers Union, B165, Mayfield, Ky.

TOBACCO POSTPAID GUARANTEED EXTRA juicy red leaf, Chewing 10 lbs. \$2.50; extra smoking \$1.75. Hollis Prince, Rt. 3, Dresden, Tenn.

TOBACCO POSTPAID GUARANTEED VERY best aged mellow juicy leaf chewing 5 lbs. \$1.50, 10 \$2

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

WHITE SEED CORN, PINK KAFIR. CHAS. Thomas, Zurich, Kan.
 PURE ATLAS SORGO. \$1.50 PER BUSHEL. Ralph Sanders, Miller, Kan.
 CHOICE ILLINOIS SOYBEANS. \$1.25 PER BU. Howard Case, Nokomis, Ill.
 CERTIFIED PRIDE OF SALINE CORN. \$3.00 per bushel. Bruce S. Wilson, Keats, Kan.
 YELLOW DENT SEED CORN, germination 95, \$2.50. Theo. Torkelson, Fairview, Kan.
 FOR SALE—ALFALFA SEED, CLEAN, GOOD quality. 14c lb. non-irrigated. Bahntge Bros., Lakin, Kan.
 PERENNIAL FLOWER PLANTS. 25c TO 35c per dozen. Free catalog. Duphorne Bros., Harper, Kan.
 KAFIR BLACK HULL FANCY SEED, STATE test 91, \$1.35 bu. track. Ernest Batt, Belle Plaine, Kan.
 SUMAC CANE 90 PER CENT GERMINATION, recleaned \$2.00 per cwt. W. B. Hayden, Ruleton, Kan.
 CERTIFIED PURE SEED CORN, "REID'S" and "90 Day Red." Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
 HONEY DRIP CANE SEED HIGH GERMINATION, three dollars hundred. Art Johnston, Concordia, Kan.
 KANSAS ORANGE CANE SEED THAT WILL grow, pure recleaned, \$2.80 per cwt. E. E. Wells, Mahaska, Kan.
 CERTIFIED PRIDE OF SALINE SEED corn. Write for price circular. C. C. Cunningham, Eldorado, Kan.
 SUDAN, WHEELER'S IMPROVED, GRASS-type, certified, free sample, \$9.00 cwt. Carl Wheeler, Bridgeport, Kan.
 TESTED SEED CORN—ALL VARIETIES—\$2.25 bushel. Write for list. The Wamego Milling Co., Wamego, Kan.
 SPECIAL 200 FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, 200 tomato, 200 onions, 25 peppers \$1 prepaid. Ideal Plant Farm, Ponta, Tex.
 ALFALFA SEED KANSAS GROWN FROM \$6.00 TO \$9.50 per bushel. Write for samples. Assaria Hardware Co., Assaria, Kan.
 SPECIAL OFFER 200 CABBAGE, 200 TOMATOES, 100 onions, 50 peppers \$1.00 Prepaid. Summerfield Plant Co., Ponta, Tex.
 PURE EARLY SUMAC AND ATLAS SORGO, also ear picked Iowa Silvermine corn \$1.50 per bu. State tested. Roy Leak, Colby, Kan.
 STRONG PLANTS: 200 FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, 300 onions, 100 tomatoes, 50 peppers, prepaid \$1.00. Darby Brothers, Ponta, Texas.
 EARLY SUMAC SORGO SEED. GERMINATION 97 per cent. Samples and quotations on request. Colby Experiment Station, Colby, Kan.
 PURE CERTIFIED PINK KAFIR, DAWN kafir and fetterita. Samples and quotations, upon request. Fort Hays Experiment Station Hays, Kan.
 TOMATO—EARLIANA, BONNYBEST, TREE; sweet potato, Red Bermuda, Yellow Jersey 50c-100c; \$3.50-1000, postpaid. Ernest Darland, Codell, Kan.
 BLACKHULL KAFIR SEED RECLEANED, 90% germination, 100% purity, state laboratory test. Sacked \$1.50 per bu. track Milan. N. F. Davis, Milan, Kan.
 FIVE COLUMBINES, TEN HARDY MUMS, Five Artemesia Silver King, five stokesia, ten gladioli. Dollar for the lot prepaid. Sunset Gardens, Siloam Springs, Ark.
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 SPECIAL 300 FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, 200 Onions, 100 Tomatoes, 50 Pepper Plants prepaid \$1.00. Substitution allowed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Rusk Plant Co., Rusk, Texas.
 BUY BETTER PLANTS. WE'VE GOT THEM. 200 frostproof cabbage, 200 Bermuda onions, 100 tomatoes, and 25 peppers or eggplant, \$1.00 prepaid. Miller Bros., Ponta, Tex.
 LOOK! 300 FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, 200 Bermuda onions, 100 tomatoes, 50 pepper, 50 eggplants, all \$1.00 prepaid. Good tough plants which insure safe arrival. Central Plant Co., Ponta, Tex.
 SOY BEANS, NEW CROP VIRGINIA \$2.25 bu. 10 bu. \$21.00. Mung Beans \$6.00 bu. Blackeye Peas 10c lb. Brown Crowder Peas 10c lb. FOB Tulsa. Binding-Stevens Seed Co., Tulsa, Okla.
 GARDEN COLLECTION—200 CABBAGE, 200 tomatoes, 200 onions, 50 pepper, 25 eggplants, 25 cauliflower, all postpaid \$1.00. This offer to prove our plants best. Tyler Plant Co., Tyler, Tex.
 RED CLOVER, \$10; ALSIKE, \$10; ALFALFA, \$8; White Sweet Clover, \$3.90; Timothy \$4.50; Mixed Alsike and Timothy, \$5.50; Yellow Soy Beans, 1.50; Sudan Grass, \$3.40; Amber Cane, \$1.25; all per bushel. Bags free. Samples and catalog upon request. Standard Seed Co., 19 East Fifth St., Kansas City, Missouri.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

NANCY HALL, PORTO RICO PLANTS, from certified seed. Quick shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. 1,000-\$2.00, 5,000-\$5.75 postpaid. Send money order, Bryce Woods, Rogers, Ark.
 SPECIAL OFFER—500 TOMATOES, CABBAGE and onions mixed any way wanted and 50 peppers, \$1.00 prepaid. Strong field grown plants, satisfaction guaranteed. Modern Plant Farm, Ponta, Tex.
 PLANTS: SPECIAL COLLECTION, 200 CABBAGE, 200 onions, 100 tomatoes, 50 pepper, eggplants, or cauliflower, \$1.00 postpaid. Moss packed. Satisfaction guaranteed. East Texas Plant Co., Ponta, Tex.
 FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, ONION AND TOMATO plants. Any variety, 100, 40c; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75. Pepper and Eggplants, 100, 50c; 1,000, \$2.50; Cauliflower, 100, 75c; 300, \$1.50, prepaid. Ponta Plant Co., Ponta, Tex.
 HOME GARDEN PLANT COLLECTION. World's Best Varieties. 50 Cabbage, 35 Tomatoes, 10 Peppers, 5 Eggplants. Large thrifty transplanted plants all for \$1 prepaid. Weaver Nurseries, Box 428, Wichita, Kan.
 PLANTS: PORTO RICO, PUMPKIN YAM, Nancy Hall, Yellow Jersey, 500-\$1.25; 1,000-\$2.25. Larger lots \$2.00. Cabbage and tomatoes same price postpaid. Shipping daily. Triangle Plant Farm, Rush Springs, Oklahoma.
 PLANT ASSORTMENT—200 CABBAGE, 200 tomatoes, 200 onions, 50 pepper, 50 eggplants, all prepaid \$1.00. Large tough hand selected. Prompt shipment, satisfaction guaranteed. Jacksonville Plant Co., Jacksonville, Tex.
 INCREASE FARM PROFITS BY PLANTING certified seed of alfalfa, sweet clover, oats, corn, kafir, sweet sorghums, sudan, flax, and soybeans. For list of growers address Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kan.
 FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, TOMATOES, AND onion plants, any varieties: 200-50c; 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.75; 5,000-\$7.00, prepaid; large plants full count and guaranteed. Smith County Plant Co., Troup, Tex.
 HARDY ALFALFA SEED \$7.00, GRIMM Alfalfa \$9.00, White Sweet Clover \$3.00, Red Clover \$12.00, Alsike \$12.00. All 60 lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.
 PLANTS: PORTO RICO, NANCY HALLS, Little Stem Jerseys, 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.40; 1,000, \$2.25. Larger lots \$2.00 postpaid. Cabbage same price. No stable manure used as it often causes disease. Begin shipping about April 25. A. I. Stiles, Rush Springs, Okla.
 TOMATOES, CABBAGE, LETTUCE, COLLARDS 300-75c; 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.75; 5,000-\$7.50; Bermuda Onions, pencil size, 500-65c; 1,000-\$1.10; 6,000-\$5.50. Sweet Pepper, Sweet Potato Slips, 50-50c; 500-\$1.75; 1,000-\$2.50; 5,000-\$11.00, prepaid. Weaver Plant Company, Mt. Pleasant, Tex.
 K. S. A. C. TEST ON ALL SEED CORN. Average 95% germination. Pride of Saline, Imperial or St. Charles White (red cob). Limited amount extra early yellow. Hiawatha Yellow Dent, Reid's Yellow Dent. All \$2.00 per bu. track Wamego. (New bags free.) Ask for sample and prices on alfalfa and clover seed. Samples mailed free on request. Wamego Seed & Elevator Co., Wamego, Kan.
 PLANTS THAT GROW THE KIND YOU will like. Good hardy plants straight from the grower to you. Tomatoes, frostproof cabbage, Bermuda onions, 200-50c; 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.75; 5,000-\$7.50. Peppers and Eggplant, 50-35c; 100-50c; 500-\$1.50; 1,000-\$2.50. Cauliflower, 50-50c; 100-75c. State certified Porto Rico sweet potatoes, after April 15, 100-50c; 500-\$1.75; 1,000-\$3.00. All prepaid. List free. Southern Plant Co., Ponta, Tex.
 TOMATO-FROSTPROOF CABBAGE-ONION and Pepper plants. All open field grown, large stalky, hand-selected plants, labeled with variety name, moss to roots. Tomatoes, Earliana, John Baer, Bonny Best, Marglobe, Stone, Cabbage, Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Dutch, Copenhagen Market. Prices cabbage or tomato: 200-75c; 300-\$1.00; 500-\$1.25; 1,000-\$2.00; 5,000-\$8.50. Onions, White or Yellow Bermudas, Prizetaker, Sweet Spanish: 500-75c; 1,000-\$1.25; 6,000-\$6.00. Ruby King Pepper, 100-40c; 500-\$1.50; 1,000-\$2.50. All plants postpaid. Prompt shipment, satisfaction guaranteed. Standard Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.
 PLANTS: SWEET POTATOES, NANCY HALL, Red Bermuda, Southern Queen, Yellow Bermuda, White Jersey Yam, vineless Jersey, vineless Yam, Porto Rican, California Golden, Golden Glow, Prizetaker, Yellow Jersey, Black Spanish, Big Stem Jersey, Red Jersey, and Pride of Kansas, 100-50c; 500-\$1.75; 1,000-\$3.00; 5,000-\$12.50. Tomatoes—Earliana-50 day—John Baer, Bonny Best, Ponderosa, New Stone, Chaulek Early Jewel, Livingston Globe, Dwarf Ponderosa, Dwarf Champion, New Tree and Golden Ponderosa. Cabbage—Early Jersey, Flat Dutch, Copenhagen Market and Sure Head. 100-50c; 500-\$2.25; 1,000-\$4.00. Pepper—Mango, Pimiento and Red Chili. Cauliflower and eggplant, early varieties, 50-50c; 100-75c; 1,000-\$5.00. All plants postpaid. Hardy Garten Truck Farm, Rt. 4, Abilene, Kan.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

LARGEST PLANT GROWER AND SHIPPER in the Arkansas Valley. Plants that grow from treated seed true to name. Guarantee plants to reach in growing condition. Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes, Cabbage, Onions, Cauliflower, Kohlrabi, Brussels, Sprouts, Peppers, Eggplant, Celery, Tobacco, varieties too numerous to mention here. Write for price booklet. C. R. Goerke, Sterling, Kan.
 FORAGE CROP SEEDS—HEGARIA \$2.00; Atlas Sorgo \$1.50; Shrook Kafir \$1.50; White, Black Hull or Pink Kafir \$1.25; Siberian, Common or White Wonder Millet \$1.70; German Millet \$2.00; Sumac, Orange, Black or Red Amber Cane \$1.50; Soy Beans \$2.30; Cow Peas \$3.65. All per bushel. Bags included. Order direct from this advertisement. Mack McCullough, Box 622, Salina, Kan.
 PLANTS: LARGE, STALKY, OPEN GROWN, hand selected tomatoes and frostproof cabbage, all varieties labeled with name, roots mossed as wanted: 100, 50c; 200, 75c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00; 2,000, \$3.50. Onions, Bermudas and wax, 500, 75c; 1,000, \$1.10; 6,000, \$5.50. Porto Rico potatoes and sweet pepper, 100, 60c; 200, 80c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. All prepaid, prompt shipment, satisfaction guaranteed. Riddle Plant Farms, Mount Pleasant, Texas.
 TOMATO—FROSTPROOF CABBAGE—ONION and Pepper plants, large field grown, stalky, well rooted, hand selected, roots mossed, varieties labeled. Tomatoes: Earliana, John Baer, Bonny Best, Stone, Marglobe, Livingston Globe, Early Jewel, 200 75c; 300 \$1.00; 500 \$1.25; 1,000 \$2.00; 2,000 \$3.50; 5,000 \$8.00. Cabbage all varieties, 300 75c; 500 \$1.00; 1,000 \$1.75; 2,000 \$3.00. Onions: Sweet Spanish, Prizetaker, Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, pencil-size, 500 65c; 1,000 \$1.10; 3,000 \$2.00; 6,000 \$5.50. Sweet Peppers, 100 50c; 500 \$1.50; 1,000 \$2.50. All postpaid. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Tex.
 DON'T WASTE TIME, MONEY AND LAND on little field run plants. Buy Dodge's Famous Lower Rio Grande Valley plants and get the best hand selected larger than pencil size Crystal Wax, Yellow or White Bermuda Onion Plants, Prepaid, 300-60c; 700-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.35; 5,000-\$5.50. Extra large field grown frostproof cabbage plants, all varieties. Prepaid, 100-35c; 300-75c; 500-\$1.10; 1,000-\$2.00. By express collect onion plants 70c thousand and 6,000 c; cabbage \$1.00 thousand and two thousand lots. Get acquainted offer 400 our best onion plants and 200 best cabbage plants any varieties for \$1.00 prepaid. Prompt shipments, satisfaction guaranteed. Dodge Plant Farms, Raymondville, Tex.
 SWEET POTATO PLANTS FROM TREATED seed, Yellow Jersey, Big Stem Jersey, Nancy Hall, Prizetaker, California Golden, White Jersey, White Yam Jersey, Vineless Yam, Southern Queen, Pride of Kansas, Yellow Nansemond, Triumph, Vineless Yellow Jersey, Black Spanish, Red Brazil, Porto Rico, Golden Glow, Red Bermuda, Yellow Yam, Bronze, Yellow Bermuda and Red Jersey: Per 100-50c; 500-\$1.75; 1,000-\$3.00; 5,000-\$12.50 postpaid. Tomato Plants—Bonny Best, Earliana, Chaulek, Early Jewel, Dwarf Champion, Beef Steak, New Stone, Marglobe, and Ponderosa: Per 100-50c; 500-\$2.25; 1,000-\$4.00 postpaid. Pepper Plants—Ruby King, Giant and Bull Nose: 15c per doz.; 50-50c; 100-75c postpaid. Watermelon Seeds—Big Round Green Glozer \$1.25 lb. Postpaid. Rollie Clemence Truck Farm, Rt. 4, Abilene, Kan.
 FROST PROOF CABBAGE, OPEN FIELD grown, well rooted, strong, each bunch fifty, mossed, labeled variety name Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early and Late Dutch, Postpaid: 200, 75c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00. Onions Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda Postpaid: 500, 75c; 1,000, \$1.25; 6,000, \$6.00. Tomato large, well rooted, open field grown, mossed, labeled with Variety name. Livingston Globe, Marglobe, Stone, Baltimore, June Pink, McGee, Earliana, Gulf State Market, Early Detroit Postpaid: 100, 50c; 200, 75c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. Pepper Mossed and labeled Chinese Giant, Bull Nose, Ruby King, Red Cayenne Postpaid: 100, 75c; 200, \$1.00; 500, \$2.00; 1,000, \$3.50. Porto Rico and Nancy Hall Potato plants postpaid: 500, \$1.75; 1,000, \$3.00; 5,000, \$12.50. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Ark.

CREAM WANTED

CREAM WANTED—TOP PRICES, SATISFACTION GUARANTEED; over 25 years in business; references any bank. Write for shipping tags and prices. DeCoursey Creamery Co., Dept. C, Kansas City, Kan.

AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED

CALIFORNIA PERFUMED BEADS, SELLING like hot cakes. Agents coining money. Catalog free. Mission Factory, K2, 2328W Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.

LUMBER

LUMBER—CAR LOTS, WHOLESALE PRICES, direct mill to consumer. Prompt shipment, honest grades and square deal. McKee-Fleming Lbr. & M. Co., Emporia, Kan.

CANARIES

CANARIES—WANTED FOR SPOT CASH year round, also pups, guinea pigs. Write first. National Pet Shops, St. Louis.

LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

GARGET ENDED OR MONEY REFUNDED. Three cow treatment \$3.00. Agents wanted. Swiss Company, Whitewater, Wisconsin.

HONEY

60 LB. WHITE CLOVER HONEY \$5; 2, \$9.60. Delbert Lhommedieu, Colo, Iowa.

MISCELLANEOUS

CASH FOR GOLD TEETH. HIGHEST prices. Information free. Southwest Gold & Silver Co., Box 68, Fort Worth, Tex.

AMAZING LIFELIKE NOVELTY, PERFORMS, "Tells fortunes." Lots of fun. Price 10c. Economy Sales Co., Dept. C., Manchester, Iowa.

LAND

COLORADO

FOR SALE: COLORADO LAND. SMALL down payment, balance easy terms. Send for my special list. C. A. Lee, Sterling, Colo. EASTERN COLORADO LANDS FOR SALE, small payment balance crop payment, also two good places for lease. A. N. Mitchem, Eads, Colo.

NEW MEXICO

WE FURNISH YOU FARM, IRRIGATION water and seed. Fifteen years to pay. Write Mr. Heron, Rutherford, N. M.

KANSAS

LAND BARGAINS—FRANK MADIGAN, Sharon Springs, Kan.

IMPROVED HALF SECTION THOMAS county crop plan. Tony Yelek, Selden, Kan. WESTERN KANSAS FARM, 513 ACRES half cultivation, 100 wheat, truck garden, barn and garage \$23.50 acre. Terms. Warren Kennedy, Towner, Colo.

322 ACRES NEAR PLEASANTON, KANSAS. 85 acres timber. Ideal Dairy Farm location. Particulars. Mrs. E. B. Van Ness, 415 N. Marlborough, Dallas, Texas.

WASHINGTON

DEEP, RICH, COLUMBIA RIVER BOTTOM lands. Unfailing sub-irrigation. Suitable for dairying, poultry, berries, bulbs, truck gardening. Good roads and markets. Easy terms. Also cheap cut over lands. The Longview Company, Longview, Washington.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

OWN A FARM IN MINNESOTA, DAKOTA, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature. mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

FREE BOOKS ON MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon about farms large or small for grain, livestock, dairying, poultry. Complete information. Write E. C. Leedy, Dept. 302, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

\$4000 WORTH TRACTORS, COMBINES, IMPLEMENTS. Six room house in Kinsley, Kan. \$200 acres near Waynoka, Okla. Want Western Kansas land. Orblson & Carlisle, Jetmore, Kan.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

Want to Sell Your Farm? Then give us a description and we'll tell you how to get in touch with buyers. No charge for this information. Hahn, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 510 Lincoln, Neb.

WANTED—FARMS FROM OWNERS. SEND cash price with description. Emory Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

Plow 8-Inch Clover

BY C. E. LYNES
Troy, Kansas

When Sweet clover is to be used for green manure it has been found best to plow it under as soon as the crop is from 6 to 8 inches high. At this time about 80 per cent of the fertility value of the crop has been obtained and sufficient time is allowed to prepare the field for corn.

If plowing is delayed until the crop has produced more growth than that specified there is little gain in fertility value, and yet the growing crop has had time to decrease the amount of subsoil moisture to a large extent. This combined with the increased amount of vegetation that has been plowed under may cause the corn crop to suffer from drouth unless there is an abundance of rain throughout the season.

Occasionally Sweet clover is plowed under in late fall of its first season's growth. When this is done many of the plants are not killed and many continue their growth the following spring, interfering with the cultivation of the following crop.

Most Important Sprays

BY WILLIAM F. PICKETT

The most important sprays for the control of cherry leaf spot are those which are applied at the petal fall time and the two following sprays which are applied at intervals of two weeks after petal fall. Lime sulfur solution, at the rate of 1 gallon to 35 gallons of water, or dry lime sulfur used at the rate of about 5 pounds to 50 gallons of water, gives good control of this disease. Lead arsenate should be added to the lime sulfur spray because it is of value in controlling the plum curculio, the insect which causes wormy cherries.

Machinery Cost Is Low

BY JOHN S. GLASS

The average cost of machinery required to produce an acre of corn is \$1.05, which is the smallest item in the list of corn production costs. It would be very difficult to lower the cost of producing corn by reducing the machine labor items. There is real economy in increasing the machinery charge if by so doing, it is possible to bring about a reduction in other items of cost.

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KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE, Topeka, Kansas

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Purchasing Next Sire

(Continued from Page 3)

to bear this out. How many sons of world's record cows ever have gone down in history as outstanding sires of production? They are the exception rather than the rule. Nevertheless, it is desirable that the dam of the bull in question, in addition to showing good type, have a good record. The case is greatly strengthened if she is one of a family of good producers; that is, if her sisters show uniformly good production or she herself has daughters that are producing well. The chances then are favorable that a son of hers will transmit this characteristic.

On the sire's side the production of the sisters of a bull are the best measure by which an unproved bull can be selected. If they are uniformly good, then the chances are good that he has received a like inheritance. For like begets like, it is said, and not without reason. Another link in the chain of evidence is the record of the sire's dam, and still stronger support would be provided by the records of the sire's sisters, if available. But even bulls supposedly having excellent backing in their pedigrees have been known to fall down. One used in the Kansas State College dairy herd several years ago provides a good illustration. His dam was a show cow, with a record of 723 pounds of butterfat, while 13 of his 15 nearest dams averaged 692 pounds of butterfat. Yet this bull decreased the butterfat production of his daughters 28 per cent, from dams that averaged only 373 pounds of butterfat as 2-year-olds. The horrible example, it is true, but a good illustration of the gamble taken in an unproved sire.

Is a Real Problem

For the dairyman with the herd of high average production the problem of that next herd sire is a real one. The only solution which removes this element of chance is the proved sire, and proved sires are not to be had for the asking. They are at a premium. With the growth of cow test association work and other forms of herd testing, the number of sires which are being proved thru the pro-

duction records of their daughters gradually is being extended. Breeders are taking steps to hold on to likely bulls until their worth is known, rather than shipping to the butcher, when thru with them. A proved sire has been referred to as "one with a sufficient number of daughters having yearly records that can be used in predicting the production and type of a greater number of daughters from similar dams." The first six daughters with records are a good measure of the transmitting ability of a bull, taking into consideration, of course, the kind of cows with which he has been mated. If the bull we are looking for has been used on low-producing dams we would expect a substantial increase in his daughters before considering him proved. On the other hand, we would consider him a first-class sire if he just maintained production when mated to high-producing dams. The outstanding sire, and may his tribe increase, is the one that raises production in the high-producing herd.

Push Fight on T. B.

Tuberculin testing of cattle gained an impetus at the beginning of the new year as disclosed by figures just announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The total number of cattle tested during January was 1,173,467 which is materially larger than the average of monthly tests last year and exceeds by 220,958 the number of cattle tested in January, 1930. The situation reflects an increasing interest in the eradication work on the part of livestock owners and co-operating officials.

Work thruout the country was intensive. Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois and Pennsylvania made especially notable contributions to the progress of the campaign. In each of these states the number of cattle tested exceeded 100,000. The number of so-called "modified accredited counties" signifying practical freedom from bovine tuberculosis increased by 27 during January, making a total of 1,123, which is materially more than one-third of the counties of the country. At the end of the month the number of cattle still on the waiting list exceeded 2,415,000.

Help for Poultrymen

A hip-pocket volume crammed with vital facts about baby chicks—their care, feeding and management—has just appeared from the press and is ready for distribution. It is the Purina Poultry Book, offering the busy poultrymen little helps and hints which mean so much.

In addition to the many pages devoted to baby chicks a simple, concise, and well-organized plan of poultry-keeping is given, treating all phases of the work from the care of newly-hatched chicks thru feeding, watering, disease prevention and control, to that climax of all poultry raising—egg production and the maintaining of it over a long period without detriment to the hens.

The causes of disease, symptoms, cures and control make up a chapter of value. The story is told in words and pictures, written from a scientific background in the language of the poultryman. It can be obtained without charge by writing Purina Mills, St. Louis, Mo.

Public Sales of Livestock

Holstein Cattle
May 6—St. Mary's College, St. Marys, Kan.
W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
Hereford Cattle
May 7—Fred Cottrell, Irving, Kan.

Important Future Events

June 3-5—National Holstein-Friesian sale and convention, Syracuse, N. Y.
Aug. 22-29—Missouri State Fair, Sedalia.
Aug. 26-Sept. 4—Iowa State Fair, Des Moines.
Sept. 14-19—Kansas Free Fair, Topeka.
Sept. 19-25—Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson.
Sept. 26-Oct. 3—Oklahoma State Fair, Oklahoma City.
Sept. 28-Oct. 4—Dairy cattle Congress and allied shows, Waterloo, Ia.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

BY J. W. JOHNSON
Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

Dairymen of Franklin and Douglas counties have organized a joint cow testing association to begin May 1. It is thought likely a little later on there will be members enough to effect an organization in each of these counties.

J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan., are breeders of Polled Shorthorns who have an enviable reputation for pleasing customers with their Polled Shorthorns. At present they have a fine string of young bulls of serviceable age and some young cows and heifers and they are pricing them to sell. Their herd is one of the largest in the state and you surely could make a selection from their offering that would please you.

Out at Boon, Nebr., 35 miles northwest of Columbus is one of the largest if not the largest Percheron breeding establishment in the world. I am referring to T. B. Bowman's great herd of registered Percherons at that place. Mr. Bowman has been identified with the Percheron horse breeding business for years and during the last 12 years he has registered more Percheron colts than any other breeder in either America or France. This week Mr. Bowman is advertising stallions and mares of all ages for sale.

Fred Cottrell, Irving, Kan., well known in Marshall county as a breeder of registered Herefords for 40 years will sell 26 Hereford bulls, 10 coming 2 year olds and 16 yearlings. All of these yearlings the Cottrell herd has been noted for a type of Hereford that has been a money making kind. Anxiety breeding has predominated in the herd and does today and there will be a strongly bred Anxiety herd bull sold in the sale that has sired the young bulls in the sale. The sale will start immediately after lunch which will be served on the grounds. The sale is next Thursday, May 7.

John Henry, Lecompton, Kan., has for sale some choice Poland China fall boars and they are good. I always like to recommend John Henry's Poland Chinas to anyone wanting to buy because I am sure he grows and develops as good Polands as any breeder in the country and he will do his best to please the purchaser. He is also offering some weanlings, boars and gilts not related. If you need a good well grown and well bred fall boar ready for service write John D. Henry, Lecompton, Kan. He lives at Big Springs, a small place on highway 40 about 12 miles east of Topeka but gets his mail at Lecompton, Kan.

I hope that everyone interested in buying a few good high grade Holstein cows has read the advertisement of the dispersal sale of the 80 high grade Holsteins that are being sold at auction by the St. Marys college at St. Marys, Kan., next Wednesday, May 6. St. Marys not only owns this fine herd of high grade cattle but they own one of the good herds of purebred Holsteins in the state. In this sale of the grades they are selling 22 cows with nice young cows that are fresh since December and all have nice C. T. A. records. Besides there are 30 nice heifers all out of record cows that are bred to freshen this fall. There are eight bulls in the sale, two of them herd sires that are registered and very choice individuals and out of A. R. O. dams. It is a really dependable lot of high grade Holsteins that have been developed on the St. Marys college farm and there is no question about the health of the St. Marys college herd, either tuberculosis or abortion. You will buy these cattle on their merits at auction from this splendid herd. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., the well known Holstein sale manager has been engaged as sale manager. Remember the sale is next Wednesday, May 6.

PERCHERON HORSES

Percheron Horses
Stallion and Mares all ages from \$200.00 up.
T. B. BOWMAN, BOONE, NEB.

WEMPE'S RIVERSIDE PERCHERONS

Our herd sire, Renfro, 2,250 lbs., eight years old, colts in the way. Seven young stallions, ready for service. As good as they grow. Carnot and Casino breeding. 1,800 to 2,200 pounds. Also three good Jacks. Prices reasonable. C. H. Wempe, Seneca, Kan. (Wempe Co.)

DUBOC HOGS

30 Great Duroc Boars

Royally bred in purple. Over 25 years breeding. Shorter legged, easy feeding type. Immured. Reg. Shipped on approval. W. E. HUSTON, Americus, Kansas

Boars Eligible to Reg.

Sired by Col. Jack and a son of Fireworks. Guaranteed breeders. \$25 each. SHERWOOD BROS., CONCORDIA, KAN.

DUROC BOARS

Ready for service. Immured. Registered. Quick maturing. Bred right. Priced right. L. H. STENSAAS, CONCORDIA, KAN.

BOARS: Sired by the State Champion, King Index; sound legs and feet. The breed's best blood, and individuality. Feeding quality with size. Immured, registered. If you want the best write for prices, descriptions, etc. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

WHITEWAY HAMPSHIRE

ON APPROVAL
Extra growthy fall boars and gilts sired by Whiteway Giant and Claus. Shells, the best boar of the breed. Both Grand Champions. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Pearl's Poland Chinas

Fall boars ready for service. All immune and priced to sell. ELMER E. PEARL, WAKEENEY, KAN.

John Henry, Lecompton, Ks

offers for immediate sale fall boars that are ready for service. They are very choice and priced right. Also spring pigs, either sex. Address as above.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

REG. GUERNSEY CATTLE

For Sale: Females ranging in age from calves up to four years old. In writing state age wanted. Dr. E. G. L. HARBOUR, Lawrence, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

At the College Barn, St. Marys, Kan., a complete dispersal sale of the

St. Marys College High Grade Herd of Holsteins

An unusual opportunity to buy young cattle that are sure to grow into value. Sale at the college barn,

St. Marys, Kan.

Wednesday, May 6

80 head, one of the outstanding high grade herds in the state sold because of the large number of pure bred cattle now owned by the college.

22 C. T. A. cows and heifers in milk and all fresh since December, 1930.

30 heifers from record cows, all bred to registered bulls for fall freshening.

25 heifers, open heifers, yearlings and heifer calves from record dams.

Eight bulls, two of them herd sires from A. R. O. dams and excellent individuals. One yearling and five younger bulls, all registered or eligible to register. All of these cattle are from registered bulls and high grade cows.

Herd fully accredited and free from abortion.

Terms cash. Sale starts at 11 o'clock. Lunch on the grounds. Write today for the sale catalog to

Rev. J. L. McCarthy, St. Marys, Kan., or W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCullough, C. M. Crews—Herdman, Geo. Stahl.

Our Two Great Herd Sires

—our Carnation bull and our Dutchland Denver bull, both with world record dams for production. Ours is the high herd in the Central C. T. A. association. We offer a 16 months old calf; dam's record, 822 fat, milk 17,000, just farm care. Younger bulls just as good. Priced right. E. A. BROWN, PRATT, KAN.

HEREFORD CATTLE

Auction Sale Hereford Bulls!

Sale at the Fred Cottrell Ranch, 2 Miles Northeast of Irving,

Irving, Kansas

Thursday, May 7

26 Bulls, including the Anxiety bred herd bull and the sire of all the bulls in the sale. 10 coming two-year-old bulls and 16 yearling bulls. Herd established 40 years ago and Anxiety breeding predominates. 125 head in the herd.

Fred Cottrell, Owner, Irving, Ks.

Arthur Blackney, Auctioneer

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Polled Shorthorns

Established 1907

Representing blood lines of champions for 20 years, 20 bulls, 20 heifers. Write for Bull catalog. Prices and free truck delivery. Also a few Horned Bulls, \$60 to \$100. All registered and TB tested. Quality and breeding among the very best. J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

Bulls, Reds and Dark Roans

Nine to 16 months old. Seven are polled and three are horned. Excellent type and condition. \$50 to \$100 each.

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Bulls and heifers from real dual-purpose cows. Cows with as much beef as the beef breeds, and as much milk and good udders as the dairy breeds. 60 cows hand-milked.

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Change of copy as desired

LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT
John W. Johnson, Mgr.
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

Answers to Questions on Page 12

- Eight. They were Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Grant, Cleveland and Wilson.
- Social science; the science of the associated life of humanity.
- A national institution established in March 1900, by the council of New York University as a permanent memorial for famous American men and women. Five new names are chosen to be added every five years.
- A system of co-operation among certain anti-slavery people in the United States by which fugitive slaves were secretly helped to reach Canada.
- One of a body of infantry in the French service. Originally Algerians, but now chiefly Frenchmen.
- James Russell Lowell.
- Steel and iron.
- Annapolis, Maryland.
- A bronze statue of Christ on the boundary line between Chile and Argentina.
- 2,086,000.
- Havana.
- Alaska was purchased from Russia in 1868 for \$7,200,000.

Note: This week's questions and answers were submitted by Mrs. Bonnie Lee, LaCygne; John Meyers, Tribune; Roy Gore, Raymond; James Thornton, Isabel; Bessie Murdock, Coffeyville; Mabel Thompson, Bazaar; Mrs. James Bower, Prescott; Holly Creek School, Studley, and Peter Meyer, Toronto.

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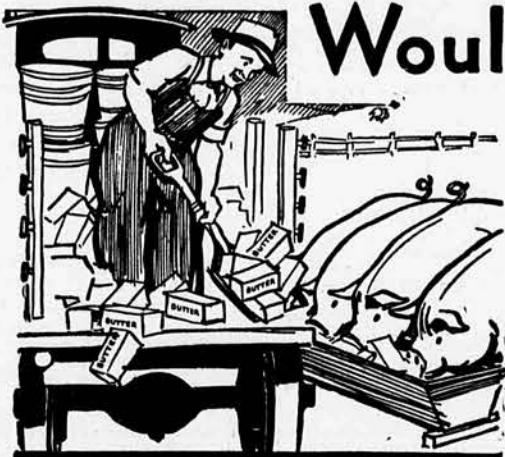
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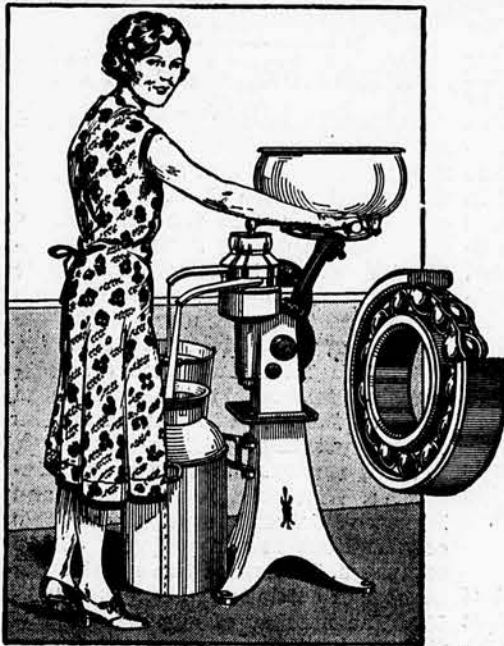
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SOMETIMES in discussing cream losses from inefficient separators with farmers we hear the statement: "Oh well, if I am losing cream in the skim-milk my hogs get it."

Butter-fat is very expensive hog feed—it is worth from \$500 to \$700 a ton. No one would knowingly pay that much for hog feed. And yet there is a great deal of butter-fat being fed to hogs. Millions of dollars' worth of butter-fat is lost each year because of inefficient separation.

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There are now more than 2,000,000 cows milked with De Laval Milkers in all parts of the world, and in every way De Laval's have demonstrated their superiority over any other method.

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UTILITY—The best low-priced milker made. Ideal for the small dairyman or for those to whom price is an essential consideration. Outfits sold from \$145 up. Furnished with single or double units, which can be used with any make of single pipe line milker.

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